

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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EGYPT GIVES UP MORE TREASURE OF PAST AGES

Pile of Rock Chips Leads to Discovery of Mummy of Queen Meryet Amun

HAD LAIN UNDISTURBED NEARLY 30 CENTURIES

Metropolitan Museum Also Recovers Sphinx Symbolic of Queen Usurper Hat-Shepsut

Announcement of the discovery of the tomb of Meryet-Amun, an Egyptian queen, buried in splendor equal to that of Tut-ankh-amen, by the Metropolitan Museum Expedition to Egypt, and of the arrival in New York of a remarkable granite sphinx, reveals the continuing importance of the museum's archaeological work in distant fields.

The discovery of Meryet-Amun's tomb was made after great difficulties, and museum authorities expect to learn much from a study of the sarcophagus itself and the elaborate passages and chamber in which it was contained. The sphinx, too, came from near Thebes and was headless, but the missing head was found in Berlin and will be joined to the torso in New York.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—From the Metropolitan Museum of Art's Egyptian Expedition at Thebes there has come to New York, among a number of important finds, a headless granite sphinx, which, after undergoing some needed restoration, will be placed on public exhibition at the museum. By that time the head which fits this statue will also be placed in its original position.

This announcement, just made by the museum authorities, reveals another of the long line of remarkable incidents that have been connected with exploration of the sites of ancient Egyptian buried cities. For the head of the sphinx so recently unearthed has been in Berlin since 1869, and the Egyptian department of the state museums in that city has agreed to certain exchanges which brought the head to the Metropolitan Museum in New York, where it may now be seen.

This sphinx, which is of pinkish, coarse-grained granite, is a portrait, so far as the uncovered part of the face is concerned, of Queen Hat-Shepsut, who usurped the throne during the youth of King Tut-mose II, and built at Deir el Bahri a temple intended to justify her pretensions. Upon her passing, in 1479 B. C., the young king set about the task of wiping out every trace of her name and reign by obliterating her inscriptions and destroying the scores of statues

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

Reich and Diet of Prussia Are to Be United

BY RADIO FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The discussions of the committee of the Federal States Conference, under the chairmanship of the Prussian Minister, Wilhelm Severing, regarding the new organization of the Reich, led to a decision by a large majority to unite Prussia and the smaller states with the Reich, leaving the southern German states independent.

According to this decision the Prussian and the Reich's governments would be amalgamated, that is the Reichstag and the Prussian Diet would be one, a measure long desired by the Liberal parties but exceeding by a distance the Reichstag's wishes. Many points have yet to be settled and the discussions will be renewed early in December.

Robot Pilot Steers Plane 270 Miles

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A robot air pilot, capable of controlling airplanes more precisely than the most skillful human, has been developed by the Royal Aircraft establishment at Farnborough and successfully tested over long distances, according to E. C. Bower, an aviation authority, in the Daily News.

The device consists essentially of a gyroscope which is driven continuously by compressed air. Controlled by the gyroscope are pistons linked with the rudder and elevators. So sensitive is the mechanism that a small deviation of the aircraft from a set course is corrected instantly.

Its use as a second pilot on future long distance or duration flights is under consideration by the Royal Air Force. On a test flight the automaton steered a deadline course from Farnborough to Newcastle, a distance of 270 miles, the human pilot taking over the controls at the last minute for the landing. The machine may be trimmed to dive or climb without hampering the device.

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Confidence in Tardieu Voted for Fourth Time

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Paris

THE Tardieu Government received its fourth vote of confidence since its formation from the Chamber of Deputies Nov. 20, its majority being 95, the largest it has received thus far.

Premier Tardieu, in opposing a Socialist measure calling for the establishment of a governmental monopoly on imports of wheat, staked the fate of his Government on the question and was sustained, the vote being 340 to 245.

In the three previous votes of confidence the Cabinet received majorities of 71, 79 and 81, respectively.

British Labor Gains in Defeat of Extremists

Change in Miners' Leadership Moves Big Obstacle to New Coal Bill

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Labor Government's position is immensely strengthened by new developments. One is a change in the leadership of the Miner's Federation organization, representing 700,000 coal workers, where the veteran president, Herbert Smith, who has resolutely refused to accept as adequate the Government's scheme for reducing the working hours, has resigned and been succeeded by Thomas Richards, a moderate who supports the Government.

Another is the signal defeat at the Parliamentary Labor Party meeting of the malcontent Clydeside members of Parliament, headed by James Maxton, who demanded an extensive enlargement of the Government's proposals for dealing with unemployment insurance allowances, often called the dole.

Yet another has been the third reading in the House of Commons of the Widows' Pension bill without any final division.

All three of these issues have been claimed as critical ones by the Government's opponents, and the fact that they have proved so much less formidable than anticipated is regarded as significant of the advance guard of the Government's proposals for dealing with unemployment insurance allowances, often called the dole.

Herbert Smith was leader of the miners' stoppage which led to the general strike of 1926 and his refusal to yield when all other trade unions favored peace was one of the chief causes of the subsequent seven months' struggle from which the coal trade has not even yet fully recovered. He was much beloved personally, but his retirement is regarded as clearing the way for what, it is confidently hoped, may now be happier conditions in the industry upon which British prosperity has always largely depended.

Much the same applies to Mr. Maxton's failure to align any large body of the left wing Labor opinion against the Government insurance bill. At a meeting which was attended by the Prime Minister, he called upon the Parliamentary group of some 60 members which he leads to oppose the second reading of this measure. But by 41 votes to 14 this proposal was rejected by the House of Commons. By 37 votes to 8, it was further rejected by the House of Commons. The group of members of the group wishing to move any amendments to the bill that they should show their party loyalty by submitting their amendments to the consultative committee, which exists for the purpose of maintaining touch between ministers and the rank and file. This appears to mean that all apprehension of a Labor revolt in this quarter has evaporated.

Floating Workshops Put Out to Sea to Repair Cables Snapped by Quake

NEW YORK (AP)—Out on the north Atlantic six tiny floating workshops have patiently begun the work of rejoining the broken threads of communication between North America and Europe.

These ships, scarcely larger than a river steambot, for the next few days, will be groping in the ocean's depths for the cables broken by the earthquake that shook the north Atlantic coast on Monday.

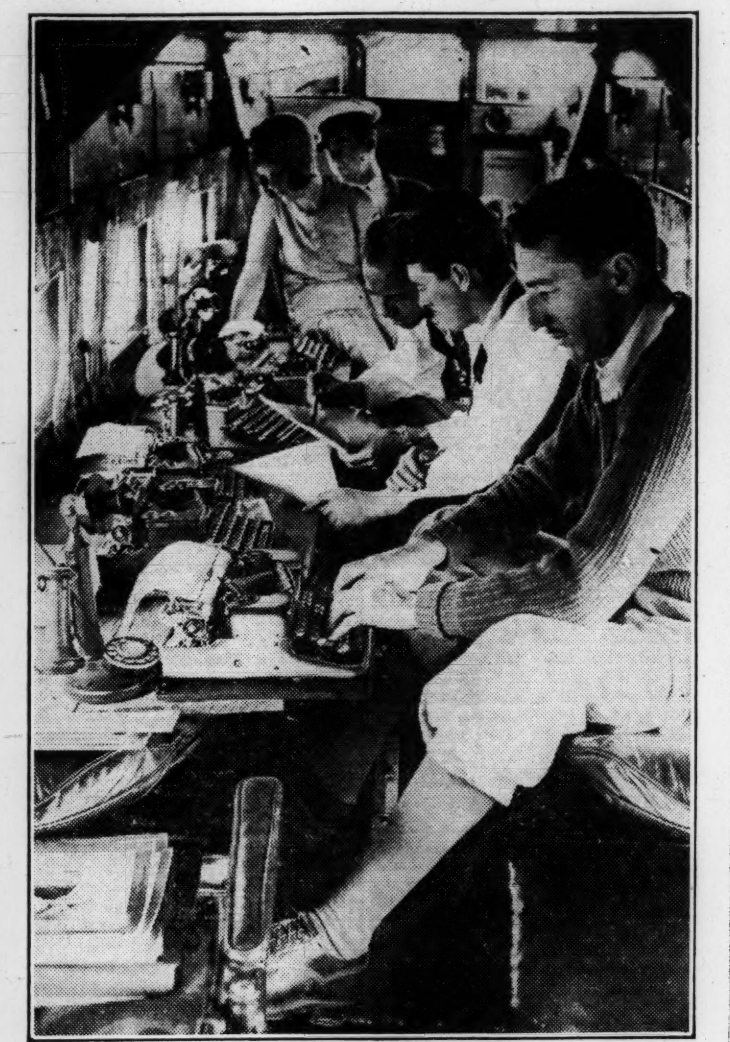
Commercial Cables, the Western Union Telegraph Company and the French Telegraph Cable Company lost three cables each, and the Imperial Cable Company, (British) lost one. The location of the breaks is determined by special instruments on the land.

The cable is hoisted to the surface and tested to see in which part the break occurred. The sailors pull up the other section until they find the injury—perhaps only a break in the insulation—and then splice in a new piece of cable, sometimes five or ten miles long.

When the weather is calm the splicing can be accomplished in two or three days, officials of the leading cable companies said, but if the sea is rough the work may take a week or more.

The earthquake which was felt along the coast from New York to Halifax Nov. 18 also shook the liner Olympic, 640 miles out at sea. It

Newspaper Office Takes to Air to Cover Tour of Airplane Fleet



Los Angeles Reporters at Work in an Improvised Newspaper Office Built for Speed Rather Than Comfort. The Telephones Were Disconnected While the Plane Was in Flight.

Squadron of 57 Makes Tour of California to Advertise Western Aircraft Show—Governor Goes With Party

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—In a novel method of advertising the Western Aircraft Show in Los Angeles, 57 airplanes carrying more than 200 representatives of the Los Angeles Junior Chamber of Commerce made a three-day tour of the State.

More than 70 pilots were in charge of the planes, ranging from little two-seaters to great tri-motored transports accommodating 18 passengers. Representatives of the press were carried in a Ford all-metal plane of the Maddux Airlines, accommodating 14 passengers, typewriters and equipment. This was piloted by Lieut. D. W. Tomlinson, former Navy Sea Hawk. Another well-known pilot was Col. Arthur Goebel, transpacific flyer, and Dole prize winner.

Taking off from the Los Angeles Municipal Airport at Van Nuys, the fleet proceeded to Santa Maria where they landed at Hancock Field. During the two-hour stop the delegation was served luncheon at the First Methodist Church. Salinas was the next stop and the final stop of the day was at Oakland Municipal Airport. The visitors were guests of the Oakland Junior Chamber of Commerce at a banquet in the Hotel Oakland.

From Oakland, on the second day of the air tour, the caravan proceeded to Sacramento, where they were escorted to a luncheon at the Hotel Senator given by the 20-30 Club of Sacramento and a citizens' committee. Gov. C. C. Young, as the main speaker, declared that aviation, reducing distances, would do more toward building prosperity and promoting peace than any other agency of modern times.

Another speaker was Col. Arthur Goebel, who promised for aviation greater achievements for the future, in outlining recent accomplishments. "Within a few years," said Colonel Goebel, "the 36 hours between New York and Los Angeles will be materially reduced and very little of our modern business will depend upon modes of transportation now in use."

Indian M. P. Protests Ban on Return Home

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Shapurji Saklatvala, former Communist member of Parliament, has addressed a protest to the Government against what he describes as "a startling decision for a Labor Secretary of State," by which he had been refused permission to visit his home in India. Mr. Saklatvala sat and voted with Labor during the last Parliament, though not recognized by that body on account of his extremist views. At the last election he was unseated by a moderate Socialist.

The Monitor understands that the reason for permission being refused him to visit his home was that it would be undesirable at a moment like the present, when much political excitement prevails over pending constitutional reforms.

The Daily Express says: "Mr. Saklatvala can only complain of their (the British Government's) action by arguing that he is entitled to all the liberties of a free citizen, and that the Government at the same time to all the liberties of a peaceable British subject."

Senate to Adjourn for Week's Recess

WASHINGTON (AP)—Riding roughshod over the "Young Guard" of Republican regulars, a weary Senate voted on Wednesday to adjourn the special session Friday night and take a week's recess before the regular meeting in December. The vote was 49 to 33.

Senator Walsh, of Montana, acting Democratic leader, offered the adjournment resolution at the outset of the session.

He said it was apparent it was impossible to pass the tariff bill before Dec. 2, when the regular session begins and asserted Senators should be given at least a week to prepare for the winter term.

Two Egyptian Envoys Relieved of Offices

CAIRO, Egypt (AP)—A royal decree announces that Mahmoud Samy Pasha, Egyptian Minister at Washington, and Sadek Henien Pasha, Egyptian Minister at Rome, have been relieved of their posts.

ENFORCEMENT GAINING, MELLON REPORT SHOWS

Increase of 275 Agents Added During 1929, Senate Learns

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The quality of the work of prohibition enforcement was better in the period from April 1 to Oct. 1, 1929, than in the corresponding period of the previous year, according to a report submitted to the Senate by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, based on an accompanying statement prepared by Dr. James M. Doran, prohibition commissioner.

The report was submitted in reply to a resolution requesting information regarding prohibition enforcement introduced in the Senate by W. J. Harris (D.), Senator from Georgia. Mr. Mellon stated that since March 4, 1929, when the \$1,119,654 became available for the prohibition bureau had spent \$1,315,536 for additional agents and other workers, an increase of 275 since that date. Of the appropriated money not used, part was spent for salary adjustments and dissemination of information and \$100,000 was kept as a reserve for emergencies.

Senator Harris stated that he had not believed that the appropriations were sufficient to make a serious effort toward prohibition enforcement. He wants an increased appropriation and asked for the facts in order to show that more money could be advantageously used.

Referring to President's commission on crime and law enforcement, Senator Harris said there was no need to await its report, which need not be a final one. In one prohibition district only \$15,000 additional had been allotted this year, but the amount of work was more than double that of last year, he stated.

The Mellon report disclosed that of the total additional fund appropriated \$1,315,536 went to the prohibition service and \$707,880 to the customs service.

In the seven months since April 1, 37,190 were arrested by federal prohibition officers as compared with 43,218 in a similar period in 1928. Arrests by state officers assisted by federal agents totaled 7509 this year and 7066 last, while arrests by state officials on information furnished by federal officers amounted to 882 this year and 1324 last.

Prosecutions recommended for federal agents in the seven months this year totaled 38,995, as compared with 40,296 last.

The movement originated in a protest by Czech Fascist and German Nationalist students against the presence of foreign students in their schools. The technical schools and High School of this city have been continuing for some days.

Prague Students Protest Against Alien 'Invasion'

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—Street parades and quarrels among students of the Czech University and the German University and Technical High School of this city have been continuing for some days.

The movement originated in a protest by Czech Fascist and German Nationalist students against the presence of foreign students in their schools. The technical schools and High School of this city have been continuing for some days.

Pennsylvania Railroad

By BRIG.-GEN. W. W. ATTERBURY

President

General business conditions sound. Our loaded car movement still indicates increase over 1928. Have placed largest rail order in history of company. Have also ordered new locomotives and cars. Have important electrification and terminal developments under way. Have increased and accelerated passenger and freight service between the East and West. Steady employment is being given, and wages paid exceed those of last year.

(Continued on Page 12, Column 1)

Days of Welsh Tithe Riots Recalled in Farmers' Protest on Drainage Taxes

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A remarkable spectacle reminiscent of the old days of tithe riots was seen in the Vale of Clwyd, North Wales, Nov. 19 when 40 neighbors of a wealthy farmer named Owens intervened to prevent the official auctioneer from selling his cattle for failure to pay current taxes due to the Clwyd drainage board for improvement of the district's agricultural land.

Mr. Owens occupies an Elizabethan homestead where tradition says Oliver Cromwell once stayed. Mr. Owens protested he had paid all taxes due to the end of 1927, that 40 other farmers delinquent since 1926 have not been molested, and that the authorities were trying to make an example of him.

SOUTH AFRICAN UNREST LAID TO COMMUNISTS

PRETORIA, S. Af. (AP)—Wide-spread and serious native unrest, fanned by numerous organizations in many cases closely in touch with the Communist Third International, faces the Government of South Africa, Iswald Pirow, Minister of Justice, said at a meeting here.

He was making a statement on the recent raids by police on native communities at Durban. The police were satisfied, Mr. Pirow said, that matters had come to a point where, unless checked, they would in 12 to 18 months' time lead to rioting on a large scale. Unrest is also reported in southern Rhodesia.

Business Expects Fresh Prosperity in Every Line Following Upon Quick Recovery From Depression in Stocks

Leading Executives Express Utmost Confidence in Continuance of Activity

The Monitor's Inquiry to Business Leaders

FOLLOWING is the telegram sent by The Christian Science Monitor to business and industrial leaders in the United States, replies to which are being published in three groups, the last appearing today:

In effort to allay fear, which appears largely responsible for stock market panic, The Christian Science Monitor is opening its columns to heads of outstanding corporations for frank statement of conditions in their companies. Constructive information from your books bearing on your business during recent months mentioning earnings, assets, cancellations of orders and outlook would be welcome. The combined views of business leaders from all parts of the United States is invited and will be given world-wide circulation in a special issue of the Monitor designed to help restore confidence and stability. Please wire statement.

Italo-French Naval Parity Basis Sought

France Wants Free Passage for Its Colonial Troops—Mussolini's Prestige

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Can Italy and France come to a preliminary agreement concerning the comparative size of their navies before the London conference? Is the question being asked here.

They are evidently going to try to do so, for Count Manzoni, the Italian Ambassador, has called at the Quai d'Orsay and had a long conversation with Aristide Briand on the subject of opening conversations on the naval question. Neither M. Briand nor Count Manzoni discussed the details which must be left to the experts, but it is felt that they would hardly have failed to outline the scope of the negotiations which will take place.

The chief anxiety of France is to obtain a guarantee for the passage of its African colonial troops across the Mediterranean and for this purpose it will require that Italy concede her a strong position in the Mediterranean. Moreover, France has its Atlantic seaboard to think of and therefore considers itself entitled to a larger fleet than Italy. The difficulty is that the Allies are demanding parity all around. It is a matter of prestige for Benito Mussolini, Italian Premier, to obtain it. But as Italy has no cause to build ships for the Atlantic there can be no reason for it to make a bid for parity outside the Mediterranean, except for the few ships that it may require in distant waters. Therefore if actual parity can be arranged for the Mediterranean with the western party for the rest of the world, Italy should be content.

In the meantime there has been talk of an arrangement by which the peace of Europe might be guaranteed by an agreement that no French or Italian warship should enter the Mediterranean as reinforcement, if the two countries declared war on each other, this arrangement to be enforced by Great Britain holding the entrances to the Mediterranean against both powers.

This so-called Locarno plan for the Mediterranean is, however, not likely to be entertained by the British Government, which considers that it has given a sufficient guarantee for the peace of Europe for its pledge is safeguard with Italy the western frontiers of Germany. All this is speculation, but is nevertheless useful as showing the way the wind is blowing.

Dr. von Hoesch, the German Ambassador, has also called on M. Briand, and he accepted Jan. 3 as the date for the second Hague conference. In the meanwhile the committee of so-called oriental reparations has fallen out with Bulgaria as it did with Hungary. These small countries will not of course be allowed to block the agreement on the Young plan. They will both be driven to accept a compromise or they will find the money markets closed to them. It is not unusual that they should take the opportunity of making their grievance known to the world.

Managing a City

has become one of the most exacting and useful of business professions. How it is done is being discussed in the convention of the

International City Managers' Association

in Fort Worth, Tex. Reports of this convention, starting in the Monitor today, will continue

Tomorrow Friday and Saturday

HOOVER'S CALL TO AID TRADE STIRS NATION

Building Boom Expected to Follow Release of Funds From Stock Market

FAST SUMS INVOLVED IN ASSURED PROJECTS

Promotion of Shipbuilding in American Yards Fostered by Ocean Mail Contracts

The pledge of full co-operation in President Hoover's program of "maintained prosperity," voiced by leading railway executives in conference at the White House, is followed by forecasts of authorities in the building industries that the lowering of interest rates, due to the decline in the prices of securities, will start projects from coast to coast involving many millions of dollars, held up for months by "dead money." These are in addition to projects already under way or assured.

From Washington comes announcement of the plan of the Postmaster-General, Walter F. Brown, to award ocean mail contracts to the lowest bidder, providing a stimulus which he thinks will place American shipyards on capacity output within a few months. Thus evidence mounts of the determination of business and the Government to join hands in not only maintaining but expanding the Nation's commerce.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Coincident with the first conference between President Hoover and industrial leaders to consider the business situation, a cursory investigation here has revealed that projects already initiated call for expenditure of vast sums of money in building construction throughout the Nation during the next few months, and that the money which will go into this work will be dispersed into a multitude of lines of production and distribution, acting as a stabilizing influence on industry and business from coast to coast.

Indeed, there is scarcely an industry that will not benefit directly by these expenditures, a major part of which will be for labor and services. Everyone, from the unskilled laborer to the big manufacturer, will come in for a share of it.

Financial experts declared the stock market situation would tend to stimulate, rather than retard, building activities generally. The bull market, which has produced a peak in values, they said, had set up a formidable competitor to real estate and building construction, and the heavy withdrawal of funds from investment in Wall Street will automatically relieve the pressure on money for building. In New York City alone, it was estimated, about \$1,040,000,000 in building projects have been retarded by the diversion of funds to overexpansion in stocks.

Survey Covers 600 Places

One of the most significant features in the outlook is that the building industry throughout the country is "fundamentally sound," according to persons close to the situation. Building construction, they assert, unlike some industries which have been going ahead at top speed, cannot be geared to a much more intensive program within the next few months "without danger of disturbing the delicate balance of supply and demand."

A conservative estimate, based on building activities during the last few years, indicates that private and public building projects in the 600 principal cities and towns of the United States, including only those for which building permits must be obtained, will aggregate nearly \$2,000,000,000 during the next six months, Nicholas Roberts, president of S. W. Straus & Co., said.

"This, of course, is exclusive of major engineering projects, such as street and highway construction, bridges, subways and similar projects," he added.

Building permits issued in October alone, in 584 leading cities and towns of the United States, amounted to \$250,583,028, according to a compilation by the same organization. These figures showed a decrease of 14 per cent, as compared with October, 1928, but an increase of 15 per cent over the September, 1929, figures.

Slight Recession Shown

Contemplated construction during the first 10 months of this year aggregated \$7,301,495,900, as compared with \$7,879,635,000 for the same period in 1928. However, the fact that contracts awarded during the same periods showed a ratio of 1.45 to contemplated construction this year as compared with a ratio of 1.37 in 1928 would indicate that the actual recession of activities was slight.

Thomas S. Holden, vice-president of F. W. Dodge Corporation, is traversing the recent drop in the stock market with the last big slump which occurred in October, 1919, called attention to the favorable conditions surrounding the building industry at that time, and expressed the opinion that the break in the market "removes the last important obstacle to increased construction activity."

"Ten years ago practically all of the important adjustments affecting construction activity had been made after the market collapse," Mr. Holden continued. "This time all the important ones were made before."

Focusing upon the construction possibilities of a single area, it has been estimated that within the limits

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

NEW YORK BANK PAID \$10,000 TO BAR SUGAR DUTY

'National City' Revealed as
Sugar Raiser in Lobby
Inquiry

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The National City Bank of New York, which contributed \$10,000 to a large fund raised by importing sugar interests to oppose an increased tariff on this commodity, possessed through a corporation organized by it 325,000 acres of sugar producing property in Cuba which produced last year 2,100,000 bags of 325 pounds each of raw sugar, the Senate Lobby Investigating Committee disclosed.

Outside of this contribution and the propaganda put out by the bank through its monthly bulletin, the institution engaged in no other activity on behalf of a lower sugar tariff. Gordon S. Rentschler, president of the bank, told the committee. He informed the committee that the bulletin has a circulation of around 300,000 and that its cost to the bank is some \$200,000 a year.

Mr. Rentschler declared that the National City Bank does not engage in lobbying and keeps out of political matters. He admitted frankly that the bank was interested in a lower tariff on sugar and stated further that, as the bank has numerous branches in many foreign countries, particularly Latin America, it was "interested in the free flow of trade between them and the United States."

Goes Into Sugar Business
The National City Bank went into the sugar business, Mr. Rentschler related, in 1921, when it found it held between \$30,000,000 and \$35,000,000 "in slow and doubtful" loans of Cuban sugar estates. In order to save this capital, Mr. Rentschler, who until then had been head of a Hamilton (O.) machinery manufacturing concern that makes heavy machinery for Cuban and other sugar growers, was asked to make a study of the situation and recommend a course of action.

Out of this came the General Sugar Corporation, which took over four large Cuban sugar companies and has since added two others "to round out its properties," and his own connection with the New York bank in which, since then, he has been its president. This company, Mr. Rentschler said, is now a "sound sugar producing property," worth, he asserted, considerably more than the \$25,000,000 common stock that has been issued by it.

Asked if the National City Bank had any intention of getting out of the sugar business, Mr. Rentschler declared that it desired to do so "as soon as it can get a fair value for its properties." This, he said, could not be done until it was known what the price of sugar was going to be.

Comments Witness
Thaddeus Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, chairman of the committee, expressed considerable doubt as to the likelihood of the bank withdrawing from the sugar-producing business on such a basis. Mr. Caraway took occasion to laud the witness's candor and frankness, remarking it was in striking contrast with the attitude of the previous witnesses.

The Cuban properties, Mr. Rentschler declared, were obtained by foreclosure proceedings and in several instances through money transactions. In no instance was stock in the new company given the former owners.

Mr. Rentschler emphatically denied

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that the W. P. Rawleigh tariff bureau, an organization associated with the Wisconsin Progressive Party, and opposed to the tariff bill, was in any way connected with the National City Bank. When Arthur Robinson (R.), Senator from Indiana, disclosed that data on sugar appearing in the bank's bulletin had been prepared by economists of the Rawleigh bureau, Mr. Rentschler explained that the editor of the publication had merely used information that had come to him from what he considered a reliable source.

Chinese Nationalists Admit Rebel Advance

HANKOW (AP)—Nationalist military authorities now admit that the Kuomintang, or "People's Army," in revolt against the Government, had achieved "a sharp advance" from Shiangyang and Fanching in the Hupoh Province area, both eastward and southward.

SHANGHAI (AP)—Conflicting dispatches received from the war zones in Honan and Hupoh provinces seemingly indicated that the Nationalist Government forces were gaining an advantage in Honan, while the Kuomintang, people's army, rebelling against the Government, were improving their positions in north-west Hupoh.

The Kuomintang News Agency, government controlled, amplified its statement in a previous dispatch that the city was captured on Sunday, as a result of which during the last 24 hours "20,000 of the Kuomintang forces fell captive to the Nationalists, also rebel tanks, field guns and ammunition."

The Kuomintang further stated as a result "of this sweeping victory, the backbone of the Kuomintang resistance in Honan has been broken. The rebels are retreating toward Loyang, Shansi Province, which place is momentarily expected to capitulate. The Nationalist forces are close by."

Milk Bottle Law Declared Invalid

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

UTICA, N. Y.—A law under which the State is collecting penalties for illegal use of milk bottles is declared unenforceable in a decision just handed down by Justice Edward North Smith, of the New York State Supreme Court.

Too much special legislation is being adopted, with entry into the private business of individuals, the justice says in speaking of the attitude of the State Legislature on such matters.

The decision is in the case of Raymond B. Ryan, Utica milk dealer, alleged to have used bottles owned by another dairy. The State sought to collect a penalty of \$100. Justice Smith dismisses the action.

The Attorney-General contended the law was enacted because of the enormous loss annually to milk dealers by disappearance of bottles.

The court declared the legislation seems to have been adopted through the efforts of some milk dealers for their own purpose and not as a means of public welfare.

New York State Plans Town System Change

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Proposals for reorganizing the town system of government, which has been virtually unchanged in New York State since Colonial days, are being prepared by the joint legislative committee investigating the town law, headed by Leigh G. Kirkland (R.), of Chautauque.

One of the essential changes sought is in the county fee system, which is declared to lack a sound basis, and which is said to have added materially to the cost of government in many towns. The committee now is proposing the substitution of salaries for fees paid to supervisors, town clerks, town attorneys, justices of the peace and other officers.

RALEIGH GETS BIRD PICTURES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—The North Carolina State Museum here has been further beautified with a group of bird pictures donated by the Audubon Society. Twenty-eight of them bear the signature of Bruce Horstall, eminent artist.

HADLEY BACKS LA FOLLETTE IN FIGURING RATES

Yale President Emeritus
Appears Before Utilities
Legislative Committee

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK (AP)—Dr. Arthur T. Hadley, president emeritus of Yale University, told the Legislative Committee investigating the methods used in controlling public utilities in the State that present reproduction costs, rather than original investments, should be the basis for establishing public utility rates.

Dr. Hadley appeared before the committee upon invitation of Col. William J. Donovan, counsel, to give the investigators aid as an expert economist rather than as a spokesman for the utilities. It previously had been announced that he would appear in behalf of the utility companies.

If industry is to be encouraged, Dr. Hadley said, present reproduction costs rather than "historical expenditures" necessarily must be the basis for rate fixing. He discussed the La Follette and Brandeis theories of rate control and said that these two methods have been worked out to some extent in a practical way.

He objected to the Brandeis theory, however, because, he said, it is predicated on original investment. It has been found extremely difficult to figure original costs before 1910 due to the irregular manner in which books were kept up until that time, he said. The La Follette theory, of reproduction costs minus depreciation, is the simplest and most practical way of figuring rates, he added.

Asked by Colonel Donovan if he would say that the La Follette theory was sound, Dr. Hadley said he would rather not, adding that he believed every attempt to limit railroad rates to a too determined fixed return had a tendency to impede progress.

Color Television Reported on Way

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A great advance in television has just been accomplished, making possible the transmission of wire and the reproduction of moving objects in their natural colors without the sacrifice of detail, it has just been announced here.

The color picture is restricted at present to the size of a postage stamp, but eventually, it was said at the laboratories, it will be possible to project on a much larger screen.

Dr. Herbert E. Ives, who has supervised the work of television, says the "outstanding contributions that have made the present achievement possible are a new photoelectric cell, new gas cells for reproducing the image, and the equipment associated directly with them."

"To render the correct tone of colored objects, it was necessary to their own purpose and not as a means of public welfare."

This requirement has been satisfactorily met."

MUHSIN'S SUCCESSOR FORMS NEW CABINET

BAGDAD, Iraq (AP)—Nazi Bey Su-

waid, Minister of the Interior in the Cabinet of the late Sir Abdul Muhsin, has formed a new ministry.

The personnel remained the same, with the addition of one newcomer, Khalid Sulaiman, who was appointed Minister of Irrigation and Agriculture.

Wins High Office in B. & M. Railway



ARTHUR B. NICHOLS
Named Vice-President After Long
Service With the Company.

B. & M. Vice-President Began as Office Boy

Another romance of railroading is revealed in the election of Arthur B. Nichols, who came to the Boston & Maine as an office boy 35 years ago, to the position of vice-president of the railroad. Mr. Nichols has been, and will continue to be, clerk of the corporation and clerk of the board of directors.

Beginning as an errand boy and messenger in the old Boston & Lowell station, formerly at the head of Portland Street, Mr. Nichols soon made his abilities apparent, for after a brief year at odd jobs he became president's stenographer and, since November, 1895, has been at the right hand of each of the succeeding presidents of the line. He has served under presidents Lucius Tuttle, C. S. Mel- len, Morris McDonald, J. H. Hustis and George Hannauer. During the period of governmental control at the end of the war, Mr. Nichols became treasurer of the corporation in addition to his other duties.

Mr. Nichols is a tennis expert, and formerly was an amateur golfer of note.

ACTIVITY PREVAILS ON MANCHULI FRONT

HARBIN, Manchuria (AP)—A Chinese military wireless message from Manchul states that Soviet artillery has heavily bombarded the Manchul-Dalainor sector.

A Chinese dispatch from Khailar said there were 300 Chinese casualties, while airplanes bombing Dalainor and Chiehkang set the stations afire there. The coal mine at Dalainor was said to be burning. Soviet planes fly over Khailar frequently. Chinese reinforcements are en route to Manchul.

AUSTRALIA TO DROP COMPULSORY TRAINING

CANBERRA, Aust. (AP)—In a speech from the throne opening the new Australian Federal Parliament, Lord Stonehaven, Governor-General, said it had been decided to replace compulsory military training in the commonwealth with a volunteer system. The same organization heretofore in force will remain, however.

No decision has been reached regarding a separate organization for the commonwealth air force.

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1370 BEACON STREET
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Delicious Food at
Reasonable Prices

MEN and WOMEN

Capital ----- \$1,500,000
Surplus ----- \$3,000,000

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... 10% Lower Rates Round Trip Cabin and Second
Cabin on United States Lines ... Low Winter Rates
on the LEVIATHAN ... Reduced Prices Everywhere
in Europe. If you want a glorious, inexpensive
winter holiday ... go to Europe now. No crowds
of tourists. Low hotel rates. Uncongested cafes.

TWO 16 DAY WEST INDIES CRUISES
\$175, all expenses including shore excursions—
No Passports. Sailing on S. S. REPUBLIC January
10 and January 28 from Philadelphia for the trop-
ical sunshine and the enchanting atmosphere of
Nassau, Jamaica, Panama Canal and Havana.

SAILINGS from New York to Europe
LEVIATHAN, World's Largest Ship—Dec. 7, Dec. 28, Jan. 18

These fine, swift but low-cost Cabin Liners:
GEORGE WASHINGTON PRESIDENT HARDING PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT
Dec. 12, Jan. 8 Dec. 24, Jan. 22 Nov. 30, Dec. 31, Jan. 29

Consult Your Local Steamship Agent or

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75 State Street, Boston. Phone Hubbard 7274

'YOUNG GUARD' IS COMMENDED BY BREWSTER

Former Maine Governor
Says Its Organization Is
'Hopeful Development'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ORONO, Me.—Hearty commendation of the efforts of the "young guard" of senators in Washington who are seeking a reorganization within the Republican Party was expressed here by Ralph O. Brewster, former Governor of Maine, who is confidently expected to be a candidate in the senatorial election of 1930.

"The most interesting and hopeful development in government in recent days," the former Governor said, "is the appearance in the Senate of a substantial group of new senators apparently holding the balance of power between Liberal and Conservative Republicans and dedicated to the Hoover conception that the welfare of the country (and that includes everyone) is the very intimate concern of government."

"Responsible party government may begin to re-emerge if there is a sufficient number of Republicans in the Senate who appreciate its importance at this time."

The necessity for party government, in the face of economic changes, was presented by Mr. Brewster, speaking before members of the department of economics and sociology at the University of Maine. "Mass production and mass distribution are leaving the ultimate consumer as the only one unorganized," said the former Governor. "The purchaser of the comforts or necessities of modern existence finds himself upon a rapidly narrowing island pondering how long he will be secure from the rising tide of mergers that swell on every hand."

"A hundred million people are temporarily in wonderland as ever

more gigantic units seek better to serve their increasing needs, but they think uneasily of the lessons of history as they see economic power drifting more and more to single hands."

"Integration is the economic order. Meanwhile political parties disintegrate. Never was responsible government more essential to protect the welfare of the United States. Yet never did government in some quarters seem more nearly paralyzed."

"Majority rule is an axiom in America. Yet in party government it seems to be regarded as heresy. Men boast their independence of party as if it were an unholy thing, when it is the genius of the institutions under which America has grown great."

"Why must a party be paralyzed by a divergence of views among its members? The primaries are regarded as a means of settling differences of opinion by solemn referendum. Why is the same principle of majority control pronounced taboo in legislative halls in so far as the party is concerned?"

"This involves no trafficking with dishonesty nor violation of principle nor suppression of discussion, but a simple recognition that in a great number of legislative matters merely questions of policy are involved, and that decisions and co-operation are essential if progress is to prevail."

MORE DRY AGENTS HIRED

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Mellon has reported to the Senate that 275 additional prohibition agents and 257 additional customs agents had been employed since March 4 to enforce the liquor law under the increased appropriation of \$2,427,514 authorized last session by Congress.

TURKEY DRESSING

plain, with oysters or chestnuts
tastes better when seasoned with
LEA & PERRINS'
SAUCE

BOSTON, MASS.
FLOWERS TELEGRAPHED

Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All
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WE manufacture hundreds of enchanting
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BUT—these identical designs in our
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Europe now for one-
fourth less cost!

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Cabin on United States Lines ... Low Winter Rates
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of tourists. Low hotel rates. Uncongested cafes.

TWO 16 DAY WEST INDIES CRUISES
\$175, all expenses including shore excursions—
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75 State Street, Boston. Phone Hubbard 7274

CITY LAKE TO GLOW IN CHRISTMAS LIGHT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OAKLAND, Calif.—As result of a boy's suggestion a 40-foot Christmas tree is to be erected in the center of Lake Merritt, tidal body of water in the heart of the city, and will cast a glow of colored lights over the water on Christmas eve.

Piles will be driven to hold the tree foundation, and more than 800 feet of wire in an insulated cable will be laid along the lake bed to light the tree. The cost of the project is about \$1000.

A perpetual Christmas tree on the lake was envisioned by 10-year-old Robert Hillback. The boy's suggestion so impressed his father that the latter proposed the idea as a civic matter. It was enthusiastically taken up by the various civic and service clubs of the city.

"This involves no trafficking with dishonesty nor violation of principle nor suppression of discussion, but a simple recognition that in a great number of legislative matters merely questions of policy are involved, and that decisions and co-operation are essential if progress is to prevail."

Melange de Fleurs
Bath Salts

Untainted by harmful dyes, these tiny
snow-white flakes dissolve instantly in
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These can be purchased only direct
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Representatives wanted.

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Also in Standard 35c Size Cans

DRUCKER'S
REVELATION
TEETH
GUMS
A POWDER OF MERIT
AN ABSOLUTE CLEANSER
NEVER SOLD IN PASTE FORM
AS RUBBING SHOULD
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Let Us Give You an
Est

RESIDENCE CLUB IS INDORSED FOR GIRLS WHO WORK

Their Eagerness for Education Is Believed to Demand Recognition

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The hunger of industrial workers for more education was emphasized in an appeal by Miss Hilda W. Smith, director of the Affiliated Summer Schools for Women Workers in Industry, before the closing session of the conference on housing of the Association to Promote Proper Housing for Girls. She urged that a club for industrial girls be established where they could have evening educational opportunities.

"We know many factory workers in the city who are living in undesirable, cheap living quarters," Miss Smith said. "They cannot afford to pay for clubs, and the type of shelter they can afford means frequent moving about. Should a little residence place be established for them where something might be done to uncover their hidden talents and to reach their individual needs, it would satisfy a real yearning in them to develop."

"These girls, if they wish to advance themselves, take advantage as they can of the evening and night schools courses available for day workers throughout the city. With most of them the selection of courses is often a case of sampling, and there is the tragedy of it that with so little leisure time, half of them don't understand what it is all about. One girl who had been attending an extension class for months confessed to me that she did not understand one word, but lacked the courage to identify herself."

The need to counteract the effect of a mechanized industrial society recommends, Miss Smith said, that discussion rather than lectures characterize such instruction.

"It is not mass education that these workers need," she said. "It is discussion wherein their experience and their aptitudes, their own problems, economic, social and leisure time—are given relation to the life about them. There is not much use of the old-fashioned lecture oratory worker wishing for advancement opportunities unless she is able to understand something of what it is all about. In some way she ought to be studying her own problem."

HOOVER'S CALL TO AID TRADE STIRS NATION

(Continued from Page 1)

Its of New York City alone building and engineering construction projects costing nearly \$1,500,000,000 are about to be launched.

From the New York State Bridge and Tunnel Commission it was learned that final plans have been prepared for a vehicular tunnel under the Hudson River, to cost approximately \$50,000,000. Authorization has already been obtained for two additional vehicular tunnels, one running under the East River and a part of Manhattan Island and the other burrowing beneath the narrows, forming an under-water link between Staten Island and Brooklyn. The combined cost of the two projects was placed at \$170,000,000.

The Bridge and Tunnel Commission reported also that work has already been started on the Tri-Borough Bridge, which is to cost approximately \$35,000,000, and on the Hudson River Bridge at 178th Street, which will cost in the neighborhood of \$60,000,000.

Thousands to Be Employed
Mayor James J. Walker estimated that the city government's part of

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112 West State Street
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205 Broadway Avenue
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

39 West Monroe Street
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Number 10 Taylor Arcade
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

813 Main Street
DUBUQUE, IOWA

Newmark's Women's Shop
SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

822 Nicollet Avenue
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

407 Robert Street
ST. PAUL, MINN.

112 West Third Street
WINONA, MINN.

203 Waldheim Bldg.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

14 Court Arcade Bldg.
TULSA, OKLAHOMA

508 Main Street
LA CROSSE, WIS.

Number 38, Plankinton Bldg.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

New York's building program will approximate \$1,000,000,000, spread over four years. He has just called together the commissioners of various departments within the city government and instructed them to do everything possible to facilitate the carrying out of this program. This public work, he declared, will provide employment for hundreds of thousands of men.

Estimates from other branches of the city government, some of which have yet to be officially approved, show that the Board of Education will expend upward of \$30,000,000 in the construction of schools, with the Department of Docks spending between \$6,000,000 and \$10,000,000 and the Fire Department, the Department of Plants and Structures and other departments spending well over \$1,000,000 for building construction during the coming year.

Perhaps the biggest estimate of all, however, was given by Allen E. Beals, of the Allen E. Beals Corporation, publishers of the Dow Service Daily Building Reports. In an interview with a representative of the Monitor.

"Approximately \$1,040,000,000 worth of actual building construction in New York City," Mr. Beals declared, "has been retarded principally because of the recent nonavailability of money for building due to stock market speculation."

State Contracts Total 600
While no exact figures could be obtained from New York state officials concerning the amount of public building already begun or about to be launched by the Empire State, a report from the state architect's office said that "before this year closes we shall have under way \$67,000,000 worth of building construction covered by 600 contracts."

Practically every one of the big corporations with headquarters in New York has a building or expansion program for the fiscal year, and their budgets call for expenditures ranging from a few thousand dollars to many thousands of dollars. Just one of these is the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, which plans to spend \$2,000,000,000 on expansion during the next five years, or more than \$1,000,000 a day.

Walter S. Gifford, president of the company, said that their 1929 program was the largest in the history of the Bell System and that similar large programs were planned for the years to follow.

Way Cleared to Help American Shipbuilding

WASHINGTON—The way is cleared by the Interdepartmental Committee on Ocean Mail Contracts to stimulate new construction of ocean-going vessels sufficient to fill shipyards to capacity within six months, according to Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General.

Contracts have been withheld for three months following a statement from the Interdepartmental Committee that the law needed clarification. The committee, it was officially stated, was undecided whether the Jones-White law required preference in awarding contracts to companies making lowest bids or to companies purchasing vessels from the shipping board.

According to Mr. Brown, the company has now determined that awards should be given to lowest bidders, and preparations are being made on that basis.

In the background of this decision, which reverses the previous statement of the committee, is seen pressure from the White House in favor of speeding up construction which would fit in with the general Hoover policy of stimulating industry of all sorts at the present juncture.

New liners planned for the North Atlantic alone will probably cost \$25,000,000, according to Mr. Brown, who added that a total of 40 ships may soon be under construction, many of them on other routes that cross the Atlantic.

Money for construction of such ships will be made available under the \$25,000,000 revolving fund created by the Jones-White Act, providing that three-quarters of the construction cost of vessels may be advanced at nominal rates of interest to approved carriers.

Mr. Brown forecast that within six months the shipyard capacity of the country would be completely filled.

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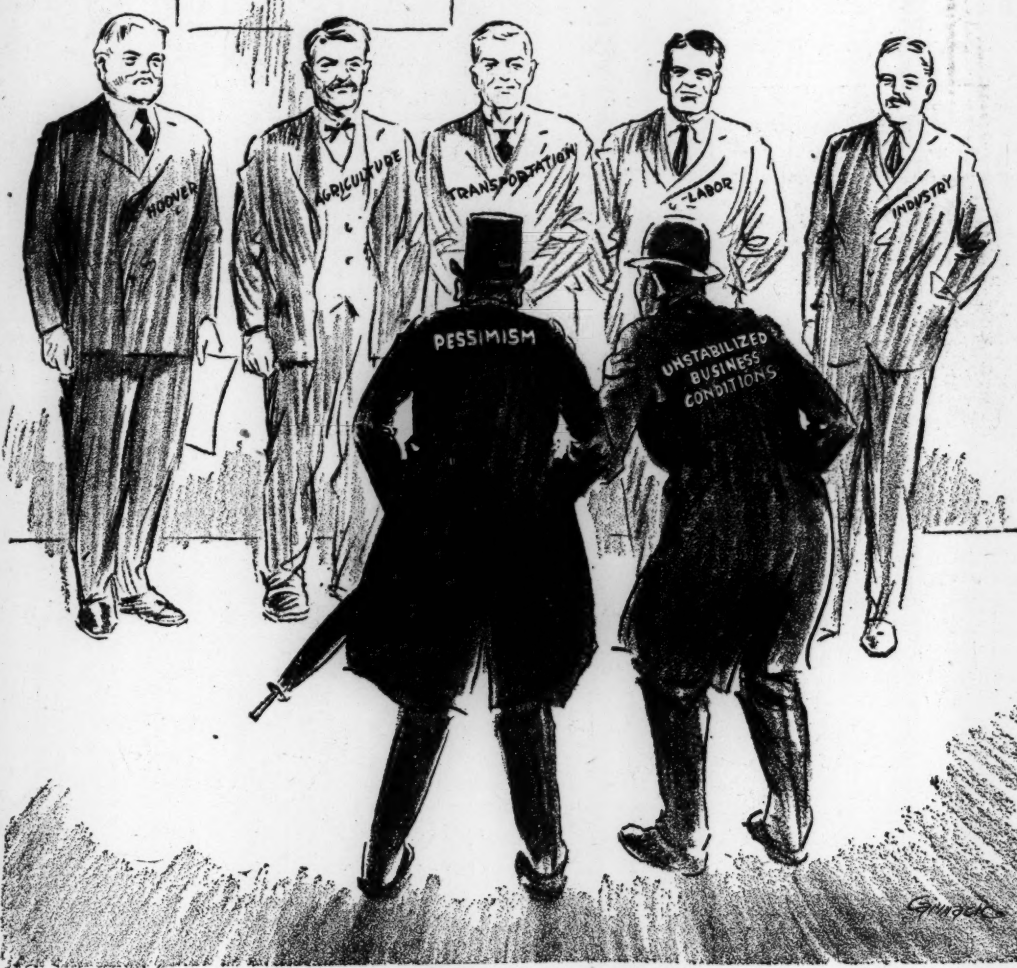
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Looks Like an Unconditional Surrender

HOOVER
CONFERENCE



Approximately \$3,000,000 remains to be awarded for the present fiscal year and about \$12,500,000 is included in the budget for mail awards for 1931. Contracts will be awarded for a period of 10 years.

United Gas to Spend \$41,000,000 on Plants

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—John E. Zimmerman, president of the United Gas Improvement Company, announced that "electric and gas companies in the United Gas Improvement System will spend nearly \$41,000,000 for expansion of their properties during 1930, or approximately \$5,500,000 more than was appropriated for this purpose in 1929."

Among the companies included in the statement and their budgets are: Connecticut Light & Power Company, \$6,000,000; New Haven (Conn.) Gas Light Company, \$600,000; Manchester (N. H.) Gas Company, \$452,000; Concord (N. H.) Gas Company, \$37,000.

MICROPHONE RECORDS THRILL OF MILE LEAP

ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y. (AP)—Henry Bushmeyer, parachute jumper, has radiocast for the radio and talking motion pictures a 7000-foot leap from a plane over this field. Bushmeyer was equipped with two parachutes, a microphone and a radio aerial when he leaped from the plane piloted by Harold McCann. A light wire was attached to the microphone, connecting it with a motion picture camera in the plane.

He fell through space more than 1000 feet before he opened his first parachute. Reaching the end of the microphone wire, he let the second open and drifted gently down to a safe landing.

A radio set on the field picked up Bushmeyer's description of his fall from the aerial. It was several minutes before the jumper could walk after landing, as his legs were numb with cold. The temperature was five above zero at 7000 feet, where he started his leap.

RENT LAW VOID; LANDLORD GIVEN RIGHT TO EVICT

Tenant Must Pay Price Set by Owner, Is Appellate Ruling

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The emergency rent law of New York City, passed last June when the state housing law expired, has been declared void by the appellate term of the Supreme Court. Supreme Court Justice Nathan Bijur wrote the opinion, with the concurrence of Justices Joseph M. Callahan and Richard P. Lyden, basing it on the assumption that under the Home Rule Act agreements between tenant and landlord are con-

A GIFT

A beautiful gift with an original idea in the latest style. Ideal for Christmas or bridge gift. A Kitchen Set made of pure washed Belgian Ecu Linen overdyed in 5 striking colors: blue, red, orange, orchid and green.

This set consists of:
3 linen dish towels, 17"x32"
3 linen hand towels, 16"x20"
3 linen dish cloths, 14"x14"
2 hot pan holders included FREE

All packed in a beautiful box
Price of Complete Set is \$3.00
Please state color wanted.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

The Art Linen Company
Dept. A, Holyoke, Mass.

tracts over which the Legislature, not the courts, has jurisdiction.

Invalidation of the law, which had prohibited rent raising unless the increases could be proved "reasonable" to the courts, leaves the owners of more than 400,000 apartments in the city, housing about a quarter of the city's people, free to serve notice of rent increases at once. These are apartments which rent for \$15 or less a room a month.

The case which brought up the question of the law's constitutionality was that of Labi Gennis, landlord of the premises at 232 East 116th

Street, who tried to raise the rent of his tenant, John Milano, from \$23 to \$35 a month last July. The tenant had occupied four rooms for four years in the Gennis house, and was upheld in his protest against the increase by Justice A. Fontanelli, in the eighth district municipal court. The appellate term opinion reverses the approval and gives the landlord possession of the apartment because of the tenant's refusal to pay the rent charged.

Paradoxically, the decision of the Court of Appeals, which sustained the constitutionality of the multiple dwellings law determined the invalidation of the city rent law. Justice Bijur said that the limits on home rule defined in the former decision extend to rent legislation and include among matters to be ruled upon exclusively by the Legislature contracts and the organization of the courts and the procedure therein.

"The relation of landlord and tenant," declared Justice Bijur's opinion, "is plainly contractual, and the attempt to interfere between them after the amount of rental has been agreed upon, and base it upon what the court may deem just and reasonable, is clearly a measure which alters the very essence of contract."

"The importance of the questions involved, and the fact that cases involving the constitutionality of laws generally go to the highest court, is held to indicate that the decision will be appealed to the Appellate Division and probably to the Court of Appeals, although the unanimity of the ruling will necessitate permission to appeal."

HEAVY STEEL RAIL BUYING
Steel rail buying by Western railroads for 1930 delivery now totals close to 1,500,000 tons, while last year's total orders will be between 2,250,000 and 2,500,000 tons.

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Chemist's Laboratory to Be Dramatized to Make Laymen Appreciate Value

Dramatization of the chemist's laboratory, that ordinary men may comprehend the phenomenal progress made in material science of recent years and understand the elementary facts lying behind the achievements is being undertaken by a committee of 40 leading American physical scientists.

Dr. Arthur D. Little of Cambridge, Mass., heads the committee, and a graphic exposition of its work is expected at the Century of Progress celebrations to be held in Chicago in 1933. The undertaking is in general charge of the National Research Council Advisory Committee, which is co-operating with the trustees of the Chicago exposition and with professors and chemists in many institutions throughout the country.

In announcing the committee which will co-operate in the work, Dr. Little says:

"Our first problem is to demonstrate to the layman what the field of chemistry really is, and of course, it includes the whole material universe. We must show him the different forms of matter, their properties, and the changes which they undergo. We must build up in his mind some notion of the atomic theory, and of modern ideas of the structure of matter."

"He should then have opportunity to see a series of simple experiments of a sort which can be conducted continuously, as, for example, the burning of oxygen and hydrogen to form water, the decomposition of water in electrolysis into hydrogen and oxygen, the difference between a mixture and a chemical compound,

the nature of flame, the color of flames and glowing gases, and then spectroscopy and its applications to mundane and stellar chemistry."

"All this and much more is just by way of beginning in order to prepare the layman for what follows in the myriad specific developments of chemistry and their applications."

Professors James F. Morris and Frederick G. Keyes, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Prof. Lyman G. Newell of Boston University, and Prof. Arthur B. Lamb of Harvard are assisting in the work. Other committee members are Dr. Willis R. Whitney of the General Electric Company; Dr. C. E. K. Mees, Eastman Kodak Company; Prof. Marston R. Bogert, Columbia University; Prof. Roger Adams, University of Illinois; Dr. C. M. A. Stine of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.; James A. Rafferty, president of the Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corp., and Dr. Irving Langmuir president of the American Chemical Society.



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POWER OF WEST GAINS IN SENATE AS EDGE LEAVES

La Follette Urged for One
Vacancy, Capper to Get
Another

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Retirement from the Senate of Walter J. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, to become Ambassador to France, reopens an issue within the Republican Party in the Senate that is of several years' duration.

Mr. Edge's exodus makes a vacancy on the all-important Senate Finance Committee. The insurgents are using the occasion to reiterate their demand for representation on the committee. Two years ago, when a vacancy developed, they asked that Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, be put on the committee. Their request was refused.

Last year, when another opening was available, they again put up Mr. La Follette, and for a second time they were overruled. Hiram Bingham (R.), Senator from Connecticut, who recently was formally censured by the Senate for his conduct during the tariff bill hearings, being selected.

The insurgents are backing Mr. La Follette's claims to the committee on two grounds, that the six states they represent, Iowa, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota, Minnesota and Nebraska are entirely without representation on the committee and if membership were on a population basis they would be entitled to four places, and secondly that Mr. La Follette, succeeding to the seat held by his father, should also have been named to the committee that he held places on.

Influence Extended

Mr. La Follette has become chairman of one of the major committees of the Senate, that on manufactures. While rejecting the La Follette finance committee proposition, the Republican leaders did not extend the party influence of the insurgent group by making Gerald P. Nye (R.), Senator from North Dakota, a member of the Senate committee on committees, which selects the personnel of the other committees.

The contest over the Edge vacancy is being most determinedly waged, and the intimation is forthcoming from the insurgent group that they may carry it to the Senate floor. Should the coalition between them and the Democrats operate on this matter as effectively as it has on the tariff bill they would win.

Two other candidates are in the field, each representing the two other factions of the party in the Senate. The so-called "Young Guard" are backing John Thomas (R.), Senator from Idaho, as their choice and the "Old Guard" is reported to favor Frederick Steiwer (R.), Senator from Oregon. Both Mr. Thomas and Mr. Steiwer are serving their first terms; both are from the West and both are regulars. Mr. Steiwer has aided with the "Young Guard" ele-

ment on several occasions, but he is closer to the "Old Guard" group than the other.

All for Westerner
A significant angle in the contest is that all three factions favor the selection of a western Senator for the place being vacated by an easterner. The only western Republicans now on the committee are Reed Smoot, Senator from Utah, and Samuel Shortridge, California, both veteran "Old Guards."

It is authoritatively known that the "Young Guard" faction assured the insurgents that they agreed with them in their demand that a western liberal be named to the Edge place, but pointed out that the selection of one of the insurgents would be unlikely and urged them to unite on their choice, Mr. Thomas. This proposal was emphatically rejected by the insurgents, who insist that they will wage a determined contest to elect Mr. La Follette.

The political situation in the Senate appears to favor them. If they force the issue to the floor, and the coalition that is so effective on the committee, they are sure to win. They are counting strongly on such a possibility to convince the Republican leaders of the advisability of naming Mr. La Follette without a test of strength.

The insurgents say they are particularly desirous of having a representative of their group on the Senate Finance Committee, for if the coalition amendments to the flexible tariff become effective the committee as a result will have tariff legislation constantly before it, and they insist that their viewpoint should have a spokesman.

Rollins College Has Walk of Fame

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WINTER PARK, Fla.—A novelty in college traditions is the memorial Walk of Fame, composed of stones from the birthplaces or former homes of 22 famous Americans, which has been given to Rollins College in Winter Park, Fla., by Dr. Hamilton Holt, president of the college.

Stones for the Walk of Fame have been collected in the last four years by Dr. Holt and his assistant, A. J. Hanna, on trips between Florida and Maine. When either visited in an American city, home or birthplace of a famous American, he sought a stone from the original estate. On each stone is carved the name of the individual and the birthplace or home represented.

Among those represented are: Calvin Coolidge, by a stone from his former home in Plymouth, Vt.; Robert Frost, by a stone from his home in South Shaftsbury, Vt., and Lady Astor, by a stone from her former home in Charlottesville, Va.

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PREMIER OF POLAND HECKLED BY STUDENTS

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WARSAW—Nationalist students protesting en masse Nov. 19 against the Polish-German liquidation treaty went to the German Legation but were dispersed by the police. Anti-government heckling by students also took place at a lecture delivered by Premier Swiatkowski on reform of the Constitution.

Police restored order, the students finally marching to the Town Hall, before which a protest rally was held. The Premier, in a moderate address, advocated granting greater authority to the President, but made no plea for abolishment of Parliament. Auditors warmly greeted remarks concerning the services of Marshal Pilsudski to the Nation.

DO-X DESIGNER TO HELP SELECT SITE FOR PLANT

Dornier Finds United States
Well Adapted for Use
of Flying Boats

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Dr. Claudius Dornier, German designer of the world's largest flying boat, the DO-X, which established a record in aviation recently by flying at 110 miles an hour with 159 persons aboard, has just arrived here on the steamship Olympic of the White Star Line.

Discussing with ship news men the purpose of his visit to the United States, Dr. Dornier, who is president of the Dornier Metal Bauten Corporation, declared he saw no reason why the first DO-X flying boats could not be produced in this country within six months after a factory site is selected.

The new factory will first produce two-engine Dornier-Wal machines accommodating 10 to 12 passengers, and used for commercial service, he said. Later it will build a super-Wal, a four-engine model for 25 passengers, and eventually the large 100-passenger models.

He expressed the view that on account of its extensive river and harbor facilities for seaplanes and flying boats, the United States offers great opportunity for the use of that type of aircraft for regular commercial flying between large cities in various parts of the country.

Such models, however, would not be practical for transcontinental transportation, he said, because of the long stretches of mountains and desert territory which must be crossed and where there would be no emergency landing planes available.

Florida Bank Act Found Constitutional

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—The Florida Supreme Court has handed down a decision upholding the constitutionality of the state banking act, amended by the 1929 Legislature, giving the comptroller authority to appoint general liquidators for suspended banks.

The case was brought as a test in the name of Attorney-General Fred H. Davis, and surrounded the naming of C. L. Knight as liquidator of the Citizens Bank and Trust Company of Tampa.

Much importance is placed on this decision by Florida financial circles. This part of the banking act is said to greatly strengthen the position of suspended banks and is a part of a general revision of the Florida banking laws created to cope with the situation presented in the State early in the 1929 season.

Records show the last bank failure in Florida took place Sept. 21, and since then eight banks have reopened and three national banks have been liquidated under the new law. Four new banks have been organized.

CO-OPERATIVE RUBBER MARKETING APPROVED

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Much satisfaction is expressed in rubber marketing circles that the British scheme for co-operative selling prepared by a committee appointed to consider the questions has been accepted by the Rubber Growers Association. Full details of the scheme will be published shortly.

News from Amsterdam states that the proposal for a central selling organization was received by Dutch merchants with approval.

HISTORIC NEW JERSEY MINES REOPENED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MIDVALE, N. J.—Re-opening of the historic Peters and Cannon mines, near here, from which ore for the

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manufacture of artillery and munitions in the War of 1793, the Peters and Cannon mines supplied ore from which was forged the huge steel chain that was stretched across the Hudson River at West Point to prevent the British warships from proceeding up the river during the Revolution.

7 Months' Belfast Strike Brought to End

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—A compromise settlement is announced of the long-drawn-out shipyard dispute in Belfast, which for the past few days has threatened to spread over the whole country.

The strike began last April with a claim by the joiners for an increase in wages of 3s. weekly to 63s. 9d. Since then the strikers, who numbered about 1000, have been on a picket line, and the shipyard has been closed by a levy on their fellow members of the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers.

The past week saw all the shipyard members of that trade union in the country under notice to cease work, partly over the question of wages paid in Belfast and partly owing to difficulties about the existing system of overtime and night shifts.

The terms of the settlement show that the Belfast workers have obtained 2s. 6d. advance, instead of 3s. 9d. while on the other hand, the union executive has agreed to withdraw the embargo on overtime.

The agreement comes as a result of the intervention of the Ministry of Labor and affords great relief, since although only 10,000 to 15,000 men were directly involved, a stoppage would have indirectly affected every other branch of shipyard and worker, who number many hundreds of thousands.

Buyers of Liquor Indictment Advised

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WICHITA FALLS, Tex.—A federal grand jury here has started consideration of about 100 liquor cases with the charge of the United States against buyers of liquor, William H. Atwell, that buyers as well as sellers of liquor should be indicted, ringing in their ears.

Judge Atwell, presiding federal magistrate of the Northern District of Texas, in his charge to the jury asserted that the United States should be indicted "wherever jurors believe law enforcement would be best served by such action."

Judge Atwell stimulated legal circles here when he declared, at the end of his charge, that "it has never been intended that the person who encourages the seller's violation of the law by his purchases should have immunity." The interpretation was regarded as especially significant in view of the announced intention of Morris Sheppard, Senator of Texas, of appealing to Congress to enact a law holding buyers as well as sellers of bootleg whiskey guilty of violation of the national prohibition act.

J. P. MORGAN BACK; REFUSES TO TALK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—J. P. Morgan has just returned on the Olympic, of the White Star Line, from his regular annual trip to the Scottish moors. He greeted ship news men pleasantly, but maintained his custom of making no statements for publication.

Even when a representative of a financial daily pleaded the "unusual situation in the market" as a reason why Mr. Morgan should give out some word of assurance or comment, Mr. Morgan smilingly but firmly reiterated that he had "nothing at all to say."

MOTOR LIABILITY STATUTE IS PRAISED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—That this State's new financial responsibility law for motorists, effective since Sept. 1, will do much to curb reckless driving and to eliminate irresponsible drivers from the highways, was the belief expressed at the sixteenth annual meeting of the Casualty Actuarial Society, just held here, by George D. Moore, president of the organization.

Mr. Moore said that it is now definitely established that automobile fatalities throughout the United States outnumber those in industry.

SALVADOR ENDS BOOK DUTIES
SAN SALVADOR, C. A. (By U. P.)—The Government of El Salvador has decided to protect and stimulate national culture by abolishing import and other taxes on books, leaflets, literary and scientific reviews brought into the country. The new ruling will be effective Dec. 1.

Spoken Drama Unconquered, Says Civic Theater Director

Talking Film No Menace, Says Miss Bonstelle of Detroit
—Audiences Still Like to Reach Actors
With Applause

"Talking pictures will not really break in on the proper place of the spoken stage drama, I think," Miss Jessie Bonstelle, director of the Detroit Civic Theater, said in Boston today. "I am a great believer in there being room enough for everyone. The talking film unquestionably has its place; the stage continues to have its place; the two may have to do some adjusting with respect to each other, but I don't think one will shut the other out. At the moment stage plays reach the talking film a little sooner than formerly, plays reached the silent film. But I cannot imagine a disappearance of audiences made up of men and women who like to see plays given by men and women they can reach by applause across the footlights. There is something rather half-hearted about applauding people on a screen; everyone knows actors respond quickly to the responses of audiences to their playing. And I don't believe we shall see that element disappear from the entertainment world yet awhile."

Miss Bonstelle came to Boston to see into production the company playing "After Dark," the melodrama by Dion Boucicault, which was first produced in London in 1868, and has survived to cause theater-goers of later decades to rejoice in its gripping scenes and high-faluting words and terrible perplexities for all the actors concerned. She was to return this afternoon to Detroit, for a short-cast bill is current there, and she is thus able to take another part of the company to Toledo for a few days.

Miss Bonstelle is long in experience and wise in the ways of the theater. She has taken on a sort of all-American aspect as a producer, for she has put on plays in nearly every corner of the United States. She defined the difference today between the municipal theater and the civic theater by illustrating with two groups she has been associated with. For instance, some five or seven

Port of New York Expansion Urged

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—A fund of \$25,000,000 for the defense and expansion of the Port of New York should be formed to circumvent the efforts of other ports to take trade now moving through New York, W. J. L. Banham, president of the New York Board of Trade, urged in an address before the Purchasing Agents' Association here.

The port is now moving along on its own momentum, he added, busi-

American Talkies Unpopular in Europe

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Declaring that the American sound film is distinctly unpopular abroad because of the difficulties of language it presents, Benjamin Christensen, motion-picture director, who has just returned to the United States from an eight months' study of the European motion-picture field, will advocate to producers here that they organize to teach English in the talkie houses throughout the world.

Efforts that have been made to synchronize the American sound films into the languages of the countries have met with indifferent success, Mr. Christensen said, the result seeming to lack in spontaneity. Many of the smaller theaters have had to close, he added, because of the unpopularity of the American sound pictures.

"It is my belief," he said, "that the industry could stimulate the movement to make English the universal language through such an outstanding effort as this would be to introduce it to the peoples of the world."

Mr. Christensen declared that the present sentiment abroad against the talkies precluded a successful showing there today of any film that is not so intensely emotional, musical and sentimental as to make it understandable without a knowledge of the language. Only two sound pictures have met with success abroad, he said, one, "The Singing Fool" and the other, "Fox Polles." Mr. Christensen attributed the approval of the first to the intense emotionalism of the songs, and of the latter to its music, songs and humor.

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ness men viewing the situation complacently and generally ignoring the intensive efforts being made by other north and south Atlantic ports to take away from New York a share of the business now passing through it.

Ford Sends Governor School-Day Memento

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
RALEIGH, N. C.—Henry Ford, while a youth, studied McGuffey's readers. When he became older and wealthier he remembered the days of his youth. Recently he had a reprint made of these readers for his own pleasure.

He was so struck with a reference to McGuffey's readers made by O. Max Gardner, Governor of North Carolina, that he sent Mr. Gardner an autographed set of the books.

Mr. Gardner referred to the McGuffey readers as "the backbone of education in the common schools of America during the last two-thirds of the nineteenth century."

TROOPS OUT OF MARION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
RALEIGH, N. C.—Gov. O. Max Gardner has withdrawn all state troops from Marion. This action on the part of the Governor was taken immediately preceding the trial of cases growing out of labor riots.

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'ENCLAVES' TEST GEORGE THEORY OF SINGLE TAX

Lessees Pay Economic Rent
Under Plan Modified to
Meet Present Laws

How the single tax theory expounded by Henry George is being put into practice in the United States, in several "islands" of economic rent, is shown in a series of four articles, of which this is the second.

If the sandy-haired printer-journalist author of "Progress and Poverty," Henry George, should come a rope halter through the highways and byways of a typical New England single tax enclave, such as Tahanto or Shakeron or Trappelo in Massachusetts, as he was wont to ride through the streets of San Francisco 50 years ago, he would find much cause for gratification and, possibly, some cause for debate.

Undoubtedly the natural charms of these broad acres, with their wealth of wooded hills, rolling meadows and sparkling waters would bring a glow of appreciation to his kindly eyes. The tranquility of the inhabitants, their friendly interest in the welfare of their neighbors, the atmosphere of well-being, and the obvious absence of poverty, which he had predicted as the concomitant of single tax, not in terms of square miles but, rather, in terms of society at large.

It is conceivable, however, that a debate might follow his investigation of the enclaves of applying his ideas, for Henry George envisioned single tax not in terms of square miles but, rather, in terms of society at large.

Indeed, he might possibly object that these enclaves were not proper single tax communities at all, since, collectively if not individually, they were subject to the same assessments on improvements as their exclave neighbors.

Succeed Under Handicap
No enclaves would oppose the criticism. Nevertheless, while aware of the "inconvenience," they might agree to show that, even with this handicap, they have succeeded in applying much of the Georgian theory and that the results have proved gratifying.

They agree with him that since, like air and water, land should be man's common heritage, in their belief it is manifestly unjust that the benefits of the land should be reserved for the few; they likewise agree that it is equally unjust to tax any individual for the benefits his labor brings to the land and hence to society.

They are at one with him in the claim that a single tax on land value alone would furnish abundant power for turning the wheels of government and for advancing the machinery of progress, while furnishing equal opportunities to all.

But, they point out, since the greater body of people show little inclination to consider these propositions in the abstract, it is well to carry the lesson by practical illustrations as near like the idea as feasible under existing laws.

And so they might Mr. George's motto to a free and take its own course on an automobile tour of inspection. Along the way they would not fail to explain that these expanding single tax communities are mainly ministered to by Fiske Warren, paper manufacturer, who with the courage of his convictions is devoting his time and wealth to the movement.

Mr. Warren has an ideal of his own. "The monopolists of the Scriptures were said to lay field to field until they dwelt alone in the land," says he, "and my plan is to lay field to field until the system of single tax shall remain alone in the land."

Probably the most important of these field-to-field moves is that of Tahanto in Harvard, Mass. This experiment, begun in 1909 on two lots with one lessee, has expanded until

it now embraces something like 700 acres with about 50 lessees paying economic rent.

It lies in a verdant rural countryside surrounding a 500-acre lake at an altitude of from 320 to 600 feet. Excellent roads winding in and out of its hills and valleys reveal many a pleasing panorama of peaceful country checkerboarded with fields and dotted with many houses remarkable for their architectural charm.

Membership Is Professional

Only a small percentage of the lessees make their living from the land. Tahanto is neither a commercial nor an industrial community. Its main products might be said to be lumber, boxes, apples and—professors. About four-fifths of the lessees use Tahanto for residences alone and then mostly in summer, and among the four-fifths appear such names as Wallace W. Atwood, president of Clark University; Roland B. Dixon, professor of anthropology, Harvard University; M. Phillips Mason, professor of philosophy, Bowdoin College; and R. F. Alfred Hoernlé, professor of philosophy, University of the Watersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa. Whether these gentlemen of erudition chose Tahanto for its scenery or for its system is difficult to determine, since they seem equally satisfied with both. But this sense of well-being is in no way confined to the enclaves of academic background.

If Henry George's fanciful pilgrimage should lead him past the peaceful village square of Harvard to the farm of James M. Brown—a dairy farmer whose economic rent of a little over \$100 annually entitles him to the use of 14 acres of land—he would find, that Mr. Brown is concerned not at all with the theory of single tax, but is eminently well satisfied with its application.

And this, after all, is the thing the enclaves declare they are seeking to prove: that from the high to the humble, all classes (whether they understand the theory or not) are benefited by the equitable adjustment brought about by the economic rent.

Leased for 99 Years

But how, Mr. George might ask, is it possible to implant an enclave of single tax in a region where the old form of taxation prevails? He would be answered something after this manner: The trustees, who, in the case of Tahanto, are Professor Hoernlé, Professor Mason and Mr. Warren, acquire the land either by gift or purchase and hold it for the general good. From them 99-year leases may be procured.

Each lessee owns everything on the land save the site. For the use of this land they agree to pay an economic rent. The trustees on the part agree to use this rent for the payment of taxes. The trustees of Tahanto make direct payment of taxes on real estate and refund all other taxes levied by the town. In the case of 19 lessees, the taxes, direct and refunded, on real estate, personalty and polls, exceeded the rent.

A very similar system prevails in the enclave of Shakeron, located in Aver, Mass., near Cape Cod. The trustees of which are Professor Dixon and Mr. Warren. This enclave in the eight years since its founding has more than doubled its original area of a little more than six acres. Three of its nine lessees pay a smaller economic rent than their taxes amount to, thus, in effect, being paid rather than penalized for their improvements on the land.

The scenery in Shakeron is mainly pastoral, with considerable of romance and picturesque clustering about the territory. It is not far from the old Shaker village, part of which is in the enclave of Tahanto, where Dr. Benjamin C. Woodbury of Boston is restoring some of the old Shaker houses abandoned many years ago. The economic rent for this year, from the nine lessees of the 18.24-acre area, is set at \$462.15, and those who live in the community evince both contentment and satisfaction, both with the rent charge and the land to which it applies.

Thirteen miles from Boston, in the town of Weston, Mass., near the post-office and railway station of Kendal Green, an infant enclave on which is located the ancestral home of a branch of the Warren family, is taking its first toddling steps with the paternal assistance of Fiske Warren and its trustees, Francis G. Goodale and John R. Nichols. It bears the euphonious name of Trappelo.

Its nearness to Boston, advantages of railway and bus service and adjacency to state highways, together with its very considerable natural charm, are considerations which, it is expected, will attract a high type of suburbanite favorable to the single tax idea and willing to benefit, as a sign on the property puts it, by "free home sites, built without discouragement of taxes."

Halidon Colony Grows
Halidon is another of the group of colonies started by Mr. Warren. In it are 24 dwelling houses and two stores, one of the latter being also a gasoline filling station. The enclave comprises 172 acres, and was founded July 18, 1911. The land consists of a low plateau, 60 feet above the Presumpscot river, in the village of Cumberland Mills, in the city of Westbrook, Me. This adjoins Portland, and the colony is about five miles from the business heart of the larger city. The colony was organized as a community in the autumn of 1912. The system of administration is very similar to that of the other single tax colonies which Mr. Warren has established.

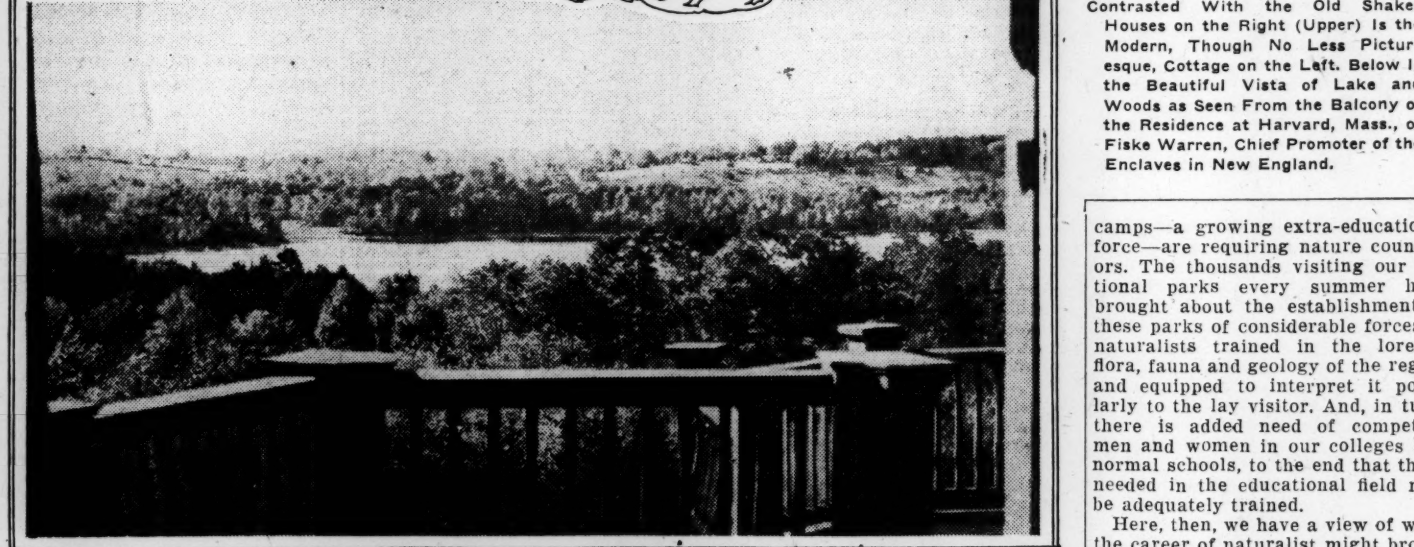
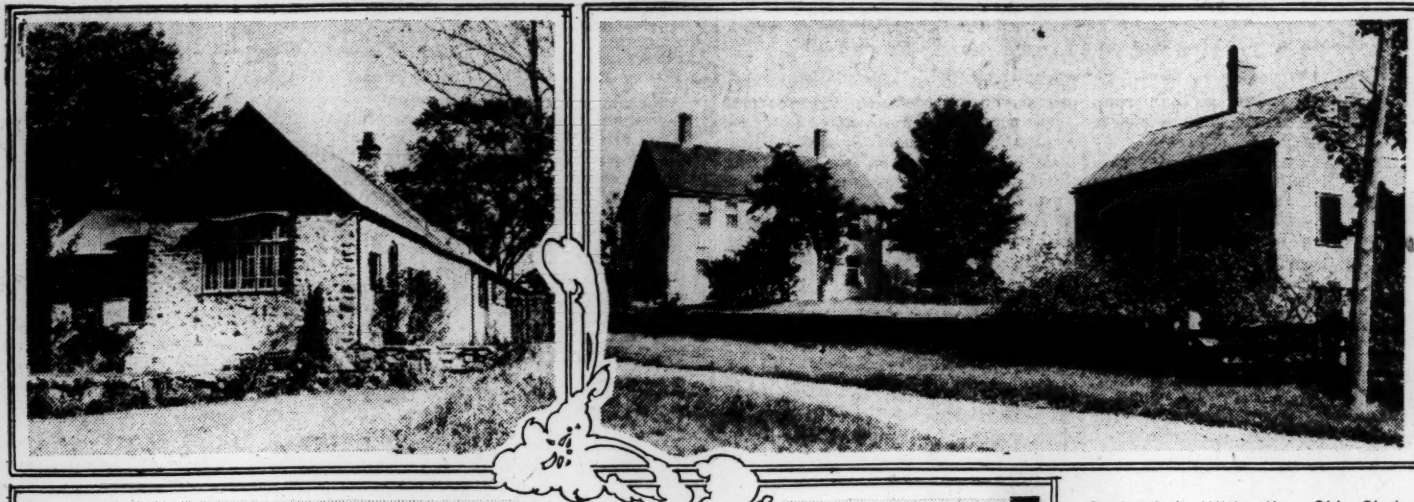
The community land is all under lease. About one-half of its inhabitants are employed in the Warren Mill which adjoins the Halidon property. The taxes range from \$7.32 to \$18.34 an acre. The assessed valuation of the real estate in 1928 was \$19,550; land, \$4600 and buildings \$14,950.

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Rustic Charm and Peaceful Homes at Tahanto Single Tax Enclave



Contrasted With the Old Shaker Houses on the Right (Upper) is the Modern, Though No Less Picturesque, Cottage on the Left. Below is the Beautiful Vista of Lake and Woods as Seen From the Balcony of the Residence at Harvard, Mass., of Fiske Warren, Chief Promoter of the Enclaves in New England.

Deep Enthusiasm for the Work Is Key to Career of Naturalist

Noteworthy That Those Devoting Lives to Various
Aspects of This Field Showed Early Interest and
Aptitude—College Training Advised

By RICHARD W. WESTWOOD
Editor, Nature Magazine

IF THERE is any career that cannot be chosen by looking down the list and coldly declaring, "That is what I am going to be," it is that of a naturalist. Likewise, here is a life work for which it is impossible to set down any rules of procedure or to map out anything but the most general course to follow.

The lives of men and women who have devoted themselves to the natural sciences reveal one thing with startling unanimity—that their choice of a career arose out of an interest and aptitude early in evidence in their lives. Their decisions have been founded upon enthusiasms made of more lasting materials than many of the transitory hobbies of youth. That these enthusiasms exist and persist is perhaps more necessary to the career of a naturalist than in any other field, since the monetary rewards have been and still are so small as to leave much of the return to be garnered from the mere joy of the work.

There has been, nevertheless, a distinct change in the public attitude toward appreciation of the natural sciences during the last three decades. Various factors have contributed to this change. Our natural resources of wild life have been consumed prodigally and it is to the naturalist that we have had to look for leadership in saving and restoring them. Agriculture, which so long rejected science and stuck to almanacs, has come to recognize the importance of the entomologist, the plant pathologist, the soil specialist, the economic ornithologist, and others in protecting and improving its crops. The automobile has brought the outdoors and its wild inhabitants closer to millions, made our national playgrounds accessible and stimulated a widespread desire to know more of the birds, flowers, trees and formations to be found in the outdoors. The schools have recognized the importance and value of nature study, and every year more and more are adding it to their curricula. Articles and stories based upon natural history are no longer a rarity in our magazines and newspapers because there is a public interest in and demand for them.

Field Has Broadened
All these developments have served to broaden the field for the man or woman trained in the natural sciences, or in one or another field which may be grouped under the head of nature work. Roughly, then, naturalists may be grouped in three classifications. There is the systematic naturalist who devotes his life to the intimate study of our flora and fauna, its classification, its life habits, its position in the balance of nature. His information forms the basis of

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its membership in large measure from the first group, includes men and women devoting themselves to the economic side of the natural sciences. This field is more particularly linked with agriculture, forestry and grazing, and is, therefore, of immense economic importance. The average layman undoubtedly little realizes how many people in our Federal and State Governments are studying and experimenting in hundreds of different ways to solve problems of producing, protecting and improving that which we grow. They may be analyzing soils to discover their peculiar properties; they may be tracking down the source of the white pine blister rust; they may be hunting another insect naturally equipped to aid in checking the Japanese beetle. The appearance of the Mediterranean fruit fly in Florida is a case in point. Word of its appearance found entomologists prepared with a plan for control all in hand for the emergency, with all of the data available about this pest and ready at a moment's notice to go to work.

Camps, Schools and Parks
The third group of those trained in the natural sciences is the educational group. Teachers of nature study in the schools are increasingly in demand as the courses grow in number. More and more summer

The second grouping, which draws

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servation, and much inspiration will be found in a perusal of the well-written accounts of the lives of such men as Baird and Jordan. The present-day student will be forcibly impressed with the tremendous advantages now lying within his grasp in contrast to the poverty of a generation or two ago. To one equipped with the necessary enthusiasm natural interests will seek out from the entire field the special niche that awaits him. Inevitably, it is to be ornithology, entomology, geology or something else which is finally to be selected, this will come to light by a process of elimination.

What of education? Many of our leading naturalists have never had the formal college education, although probably the majority of them, today, have. Generally speaking, a college education—and it is presumed that by the time this age is reached the individual has a rather definite idea of his aims—is advisable. Such training is, in fact, more and more demanded. Most of the leading colleges and universities in the United States offer opportunities for specialization, and some lay particular emphasis on the sciences. The opportunities extended are keeping pace with the demands.

So, in sum, the young man or woman who chooses the career of naturalist must, above all, be an enthusiast for his or her chosen work. Those now in the field will be found ready to advise and suggest. Theirs is a calling full of the satisfaction which comes from contribution to knowledge and to progress.

"Training for a Career" is the working title of a series of articles of which this is the third. These articles, each of which is concerned with a different vocation, are appearing on Wednesday.

Chicago Fair to See Pictures on Clouds

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Colored pictures 200 feet square, shown on artificially formed clouds a half mile in the air by means of high powered projectors, are among the startling lighting effects planned for the Chicago world fair, according to Walter D'Arcy Ryan, director of the illuminating engineering laboratory of the General Electric Company.

Methods and materials marking a new epoch in illumination and now unknown outside the laboratory will be seen in actual operation for the first time at the 1933 exposition, he said.

"The San Francisco Exposition brought about the new type of street illumination, lighting of skyscrapers by flood lights and various color effects," he continued. "The 1933 fair will be as great a revelation to the world. The advance in lighting will be fully as great."

It would be futile to attempt to set down here a bibliography to be read by the budding naturalist as an aid in mapping out a course. First-class texts form a valuable supplement to outdoor study and direct ob-

FARMERS URGED TO CO-OPERATE WITH THE BOARD

Working in Right Direction,
They Are Told, and Promises to Be Serviceable

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

OMAHA, Neb.—The Federal Farm Board is working in the right direction and promises to do much to improve the condition of agriculture, C. E. Huff of Salina, Kan., president of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, declared at the organization's national convention here.

"The Agricultural Marketing Act is capable of rendering a great deal of help to agriculture," he said, "although it has but slight provision for making the tariff effective on major farm commodities of which we produce a surplus. In so far as the farm problem can be met by organized marketing, the farm bill and board promise to be fully serviceable to the farmer."

"I believe in the ability and sincerity of the members of the board and that they will do all in their power to bring to the agricultural producer the maximum of benefits possible under the marketing act. So long as we have a high protective tariff, the farmer will be at a disparity with industry until some device or agency is set up to make farm tariffs as fully effective as are industrial tariffs."

"Despite the limitations of the marketing act, I believe the co-operatives should enter heartily into its administration, co-operating fully with the Farm Board, always with such safeguards as will insure that the co-operatives retain their own identity and functions. The Farm Board has so far displayed willingness to give full consideration to the rights and claims of the co-operatives, and the wish to utilize to the fullest possible extent the machinery which the farm organizations have built and are operating."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Marshall Stimson, Los Angeles, Calif.; Helen H. Lacey, Boston, Mass.; Alice M. Newcomb, Salem, Mass.; A. H. Persch, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Alice J. Toothill, London, Eng.



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TEXAS HOLDS UP ON JOINING NEW WOOL COMBINE

Seeks Further Details on
Plan of National Sales
Organization

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SAN ANGELO, Tex.—The first political contest in the newly organized \$1,000,000 National Wool Marketing Association resulted in the election of L. B. Palmer of Columbus, O., as president. The other nominees were F. J. Hagenbath of Spencer, Ida., president of the National Wool Growers Association. The committee of 15 that elected the officers has agreed to serve as a board of directors until the first annual meeting of the stockholders of the association.

The first disappointment, at least temporarily, in plans for attracting the entire wool and mohair growing and marketing industry, the association of which is sponsored by the Federal Farm Board, came when the association of Texas wool and mohair warehouses voted to delay joining the national co-operative pending further investigation of the plan under which it is to operate.

Directors of the National Wool Marketing Association in a formal statement pledged funds for the immediate financing of growers by pre-shearing advances, and advances on wool and mohair unsold through existing organizations. The statement added that new marketing associations will be set up in localities not now served by co-operative agencies, as rapidly as growers desire this service. Headquarters of the central association are to be established in Boston.

Twelve of the 15 members named on the special committee in Chicago last month were present at the Texas meeting. Those attending included C. G. Randall, who has charge of livestock and wool marketing for the Federal Farm Board; F. R. Marshall, secretary of the National Wool Growers, and C. C. Beyer, of the Texas Sheep and Goat Owners Association.

The committee does not plan to acquire a charter until the articles of federation and by-laws of the association have been submitted to the Farm Board for its final approval.

New York Theaters

'Your Uncle Dudley'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Again plot up this season's favorite play, centering about a dominant mother who is set on putting her daughter on the road to success, ruthlessly disregarding the rights and feelings of everybody who gets in the way. A steam roller of a woman is Mabel Dixon Church, the latest of these obsessed mothers in reach of the New York stage, in "Your Uncle Dudley," a comedy by Howard Lindsay and Bertrand Robinson, produced by Erlanger and Tyler at the Cort Theater.

Mabel Church stops at no deceit or guile to put over her one idea of making her daughter into a famous singer. The authors have so overdone her obsession that the audience is positively unhappy in the presence of such intensity of selfishness, and the play loses a necessary element of persuasiveness. Playgoers are as little interested in viragoes on the stage as in daily life. Beatrice Terry acts the part to the hilt, which is something of a feat, with the whole house against her on both sides of the footlights.

And yet the play has several ingratiating personages that would make a success of any play that did not have to carry the burden of such disagreeableness as that emanating from Mabel Church. There is Grandma Dixon, genially portrayed by Mrs. Jacques Martin, who runs away with the performance every time it comes her turn to hold the stage with her humorous and accessible enjoyment of the ups and downs of family life in a large way in a small town.

Walter Connolly is so humanly amusing as Dudley Dixon, the good fellow of the town, the village backslapper who lives but to make the community a bigger and better place to live in, that a play could well be built about him with this character as the dominant note. Like the rest of the household, Dudley scarcely opens his mouth when that gravelly shrew, Mabel Church, begins to talk. Then there is Christine Sederholm, graciously depicted by Ellen Southbrook, the young Danish woman to whom Dudley is engaged. They are to marry as soon as Mabel succeeds in her campaign to make her daughter

the victor at a local singing contest, the prize being \$5000, which will enable them both to go to Europe. Eleanor Hayden plays this daughter sweetly, ingratiatingly.

Before these lines are printed doubtless something will be done to make the mother in this play more tolerable. Then "Your Uncle Dudley" will be a thoroughly amusing folk comedy. E. C. S.

Music

Philadelphia Orchestra

PHILADELPHIA—Three things featured the sixth concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra. The first was the first performance anywhere of a new Oriental composition entitled "Java," by Henry Eichheim; the second was the first American appearance of an unusually fine violinist, Gregor Platigorsky, and the third was an extemporaneous speech by Mr. Stokowski on the general subject of applause at symphony concerts.

Mr. Eichheim's work is the first of a proposed trilogy and in some respects, it is the most interesting of his Oriental compositions to be performed in Philadelphia. Mr. Eichheim brought with him from Java about a dozen native instruments and these were placed in the orchestra and played by the regular percussion men. The composer, partly by the use of these instruments and partly by the skillful handling of the customary orchestral instruments particularly those of the woodwind section, obtained a delightful Eastern atmosphere in his work. Mr. Eichheim conducted and his composition was well received by the audience.

Mr. Platigorsky selected the Dvořák Concerto as his medium, a work of enormous technical difficulties in the first and last movements and of extreme length, but his technical mastery proved sufficient to take the most difficult passages with apparent ease and absolute clarity, and his musicianship great enough to hold the interest of the audience from beginning to end. Only in one movement, the second, is tone, the essential element of the violinist, of paramount importance. In this movement the soloist showed a tone of remarkable beauty and flexibility.

Platigorsky scored the greatest success achieved by any violinist who has appeared with the orchestra as soloist for a long time.

The second part of the program was devoted to the Fourth Symphony of Tchaikovsky. The work was superbly played. The pizzicato Scherzo was so lightly and delicately performed that, at the close, the audience, contrary to the "rules," broke into spontaneous applause.

As the forbidden sound reached his ears, Mr. Stokowski paused and then, with a look of surprise and the applause faded away with a speed bordering on panic. The conductor first spoke on applause between movements of a symphony. He did not blame the audience, he said, for expressions of approval, but he blamed a meaningless custom of producing queer noises by beating the palms of the hands together. Mr. Stokowski then traced the history of this "queer" custom. He concluded by proposing a novel referendum. At the close of the season, he announced, when the annual Request Program is voted for, there will also be a slip enclosed for ballots on the question of whether there shall be applause during a concert, and the result of that ballot shall be binding. Mr. Stokowski was greeted with much hand-clapping at the close of his remarks, which he received with a deprecatory smile. The fourth movement of the symphony was then played and was similarly received.

FOG SIGNAL KEEPER WINS COMMENDATION

WASHINGTON (AP)—W. H. Woodward, keeper of the Manana Island Fog Signal Station, Maine, is commended by the Commissioner of Lighthouses for the "valuable" assistance rendered by him in saving a power trawler which became disabled off Monhegan Island Nov. 6.

With the aid of his motorboat, the citation said, Woodward succeeded in towing the trawler two miles in a choppy sea.

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New of FREEMASONRY

By ROBERT T. CLEGG, 33°
Editor-in-Chief, Masonic History Co.

THE Grand Lodge of Idaho has received a report on the rights of a lodge as a corporate body to the following effect: "The question frequently arises as to the legal status of our Subordinate Lodges. This is particularly important in determining in whose name should title to real estate be taken and who should sign the deed or note and mortgage when the Lodge sells or mortgages such property. In 1866 the Legislature of the Territory of Idaho passed an act incorporating the Grand and Subordinate Lodges of Masons and Odd Fellows. It was not until the following year that the Masonic Grand Lodge was organized, but under the terms of this act, when it did become organized, it and all of its Subordinate Lodges then and thereafter chartered became corporations. The act, however, contained no provisions which were not satisfactory. Thus the corporate powers of these corporations were vested in boards of trustees, and were not exercised by the Lodges themselves. By another provision no Lodge was permitted to issue bonds or promissory notes for more than \$1500. And there were other provisions that might better have been omitted. In 1911 this statute was amended so that by accepting the provisions of that act, these Lodges secured the right to exercise their corporate powers in the manner as they might determine by their by-laws. Finally in 1929 the Legislature passed a further amendment providing that any of these Lodges, upon filing a certificate in the office of the Secretary of State and of the County Recorder where their place of business is situated, should be deemed corporations for a period of 50 years under the provisions of the chapter of the Idaho Compiled Statutes relating to religious, social and benevolent corporations, and shall no longer be subject to the restrictions of the act of 1866. There is no question but that our Lodges ought to accept the provisions of the act of 1929."

C. P. Mitchell of Seminole, Okla., recently took an unusual part in the Scottish Rite Consistory at McAlester. At the fall reunion the father and four sons, L. W. W. N. Thomas, A. and R. A., were members of the class. Another son, Q. B., candidate for the thirty-second degree was unable to attend. C. P. Mitchell Jr., another son who had passed on, was a member of the Consistory, and W. F. Mitchell, member of the 1928 class was a visitor at the fall meeting.

Reporting on the Grand Lodge of California on the investigation of candidates, Jesse M. Whited, chairman of the committee of correspondence said: "Some are inclined to place the blame for the admission of undesirable men in the fraternity solely upon the investigating committee. Perhaps in a number of instances this is unjust. Generally an investigating committee has never been impressed with the importance of its duty. A proper investigation can be made only by men active in the affairs of the lodge and having its interest at heart, resolved to weigh all doubts in favor of the lodge and not in favor of an applicant. We believe it should be made obligatory that an application, before being submitted to the lodge, be considered by a special committee, composed of the Masters, Wardens, Secretary and such other lay members of the lodge, preferably Past Masters, as might be decided upon. There is also a heavy responsibility resting upon the members of a lodge who recommend an applicant. These brethren as well as the petitioner should be required to appear personally and furnish their reasons for approval of the applicant. The investigation by the lodge committee should be supplemental and in addition to the first one."

The Masonic Clubhouse at the Southern Branch (Los Angeles) of Six Favourite Hymns

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Shepherd, show me how to go
Communion Hymn
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Manuel Delgado, who was initiated recently.

A room in the stately beautiful House of the Temple at Washington, D. C., of the Supreme Council, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Southern Jurisdiction, is to be dedicated as a memorial to the principle of the University of Masonry, it was decided at the recent session. On the walls of this room are to be placed pictures of Leon M. Abbott, Grand Commander of the Northern Jurisdiction, Alfred W. Hester, Grand Commander of Canada, and the Grand Commanders and Secretaries General of all the Supreme Councils as soon as such pictures are available. There will be preserved in this room a file of all the writings of Grand Commander John H. Cowles that have been published or circulated with his correspondence with other Supreme Councils.

The Reed-Eberlein Fund, so named from Walter P. Eberlein and Frank H. Reed, members of the original committee, carries on the plan for aiding worthy Masons to receive the Scottish Rite degrees. This fund was started by a class of the Lodge of Perfection, Valley of Joplin, Mo., some three years ago. Since that time each class has added to that fund and additional donations have been made by interested members of the fraternity.

At Cincinnati, O., the report of the Knights Templar Educational Foundation, submitted to the annual convocation of the Grand Commandery, disclosed that 589 students have received loans since the beginning of the fund. Of this number 506 are boys and 83 girls, distributed in 77 colleges and universities. The number of new loans granted this year closed the 1929 amount loaned to students totals \$118,566.49; amount repaid by students, \$15,829.35. For the year ending Sept. 30, an additional appropriation of \$25,200 was made.

St. John's Lodge of Boston, Mass., dates back to 1733 and held meetings in the Bunch of Grapes Tavern on King Street, now State Street. A bunch of grapes, carved from pine taken from the private Constitution, copying the sign of the tavern was recently presented to the lodge in commemoration of Edward Preble, Stephen Decatur and many other brethren who served on the gallant old frigate. The present to the lodge copies exactly the sign of the old tavern.

Prof. Charles S. Plumb of the department of Animal Industry at Ohio State University, a Past Master of University Lodge No. 631 at Columbus, O., and Grand Historian of that State, has been notified through the French Consulate at Chicago that the Republic of France, over the signature of the Minister of Agriculture, has awarded him the title of Chevalier du Merite Agricole.

Rex W. Davis, retiring Grand Master of Ohio, made the following recommendation which was adopted by the Grand Lodge: "I recommend that steps be taken to make it legal to receive petitions from applicants not physically whole providing that a dispensation be obtained from the Grand Master before such applicant can be initiated. My reason for providing for a dispensation in such cases is to remove final judgment as far from sympathetic contact as possible."

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BEAVERBROOK EMPIRE PLAN IS REJECTED

Leaders of Three Parties in
Upper House Oppose Protective Tariff

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Lord Beaverbrook's far-reaching scheme for free trade within the British Commonwealth of Nations with a protective tariff against the rest of the world received its temporary political quietus in the House of Lords debate. The discussion brought out the fact that none of the great political parties were prepared to support the scheme.

Lord Beaverbrook pointed to the predominance of the United States had achieved in the world markets as an evidence of what might be effected by the British Commonwealth of Nations under similar tariff conditions. "In 1913, the year before the war," he said, "American exports of manufactured goods were only half of those of Great Britain. Now in the year 1929, American exports of manufactured goods are actually more than the exports of Great Britain."

He argued it was no more difficult for the British Empire to adopt tariff unification now than it had been in the past for Canada and Australia had introduced a similar arrangement throughout their territories.

He was answered by Lord Arnold for the Government, Lord Cushten for the Conservatives and Lord Beauchamp for the Liberals. The first-named described Lord Beaverbrook's proposals as "a scheme for the reversal of the fiscal policy of the mother country." He went on: "You could not have what he called free trade within the empire unless you first made Great Britain a protectionist country. I need scarcely say His Majesty's Government is strongly opposed to any such policy. This is a free trade country. Time after time attempts have been made to induce

HAVERFORD EXTENDS WORLD PEACE COURSES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HAVERFORD, Pa.—Expansion of the number of courses designed to promote the cause of world peace and international understanding has been announced at Haverford College as a result of the virtual completion of the \$120,000 William Penn Foundation, raised by subscription among Philadelphia Quakers.

Courses in international trade, banking and finance and elements of international law will be given during the next academic year. Courses in American Government, comparative government, international relations and political theory are already being given.

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Morning Air Mail to New York Planned

Possibilities of establishing a morning air mail service between Boston and New York, in addition to the present afternoon service, are being weighed by the Post Office Department, and an announcement of importance may be expected soon, it is explained by Charles R. Gow, Boston postmaster.

At present the Boston post office does not sell post to sell patrons air mail terminating at New York because under current arrangements this has no advantage over train service, both receiving the first morning delivery in New York. Were mail carried on the morning plane, however, a considerable time saving would be possible. To be efficient, the new service would have to be in addition to the present schedule, not in substitution for it, because the afternoon connection is the best feasible one for points beyond New York. Therefore the local post office is prepared to recommend an extension of the service to include morning sailings, but would oppose a mere substitution.

Florida and Cuban Rotarians Assemble

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HAVANA, Cuba—About 150 representatives of Florida Rotary Clubs have joined with Cuban Rotarians in a four-day good-will meeting, intended especially to honor Cuba as the first non-English-speaking country where the Rotary movement was established.

The chief conference of the visit, which is mainly social in its purpose, was held Nov. 16, and was attended by Gen. Gerardo Machado, President of the Republic, and his Cabinet. The delegates were welcomed to Cuba by the Mayor of Havana.

The visit is designed also to pay tribute to the achievements of a Spanish-Cuban Rotarian and business man of Tampa, Fla., A. F. Cuesta. Mr. Cuesta came to Tampa 30 years ago, after a prosperous business career in Cuba, to which he came from Spain 50 years ago. In 1915 he took the lead in introducing the Rotary movement into Cuba, and in 1920 he helped organize the first Rotary Club in Madrid.

He has devoted much of his time to spreading international fellowship and good will between Spanish and American groups. His son, F. Cuesta Jr., is president of the Tampa Rotary Club and in general charge of the present visit.

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BELFAST: 39 Ann St.
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BRIGHTON: 8 & 10 Manchester Rd.
BLACKBURN: 29 King William St.
BOLTON: 64 & 66 Deansgate.
BRADFORD: 8 & 10 Manchester Rd.
BRISTOL: 42 Castle St.
BURNLEY: 85 & 87, James St.
CARDIFF: 24 Queen St.
CHESTER: 21, 22, Burlington St.
COVENTRY: 25 & 26 Smithford St.
DARLINGTON: 7, Peabody Row.
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SOUTHAMPTON: 26 East St.
SOUTH SHIELDS: 37, King St.
ST. HELENS: 18 Ormskirk St.
STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St.
SUNDERLAND: 48-49 High St. West
WALSLEY: 22 Park St.
WEST HARTLEPOOL: 25 Lynn St.
WOLVERHAMPTON: 11 Dudley St.

EDUCATORS FIND RELIGION HELPS TO TRAIN YOUTH

Behaviorism Claims Denied At Big Northwestern Conference

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EVANSTON, Ill.—More than 600 delegates from all parts of the United States attended the conference on "Religion as a Factor in Shaping Character and Conduct" held here under auspices of Northwestern University.

Prof. George H. Betts of the School of Education of Northwestern University, opened the conference with a statement of the problem. "It is all comprehended," he said, "in the simple question whether religion as we interpret, teach and practice it today is capable of motivating life. By motivating life I mean acting as a powerful or determining factor in conduct where men touch each other in daily life—that is, in business, government, industry, the relations of the home, the community and the wider world outside. Can religion as we conceive it, or as we may conceive it, qualify or control conduct and so shape character?"

Prof. Frank N. Freeman, of the department of psychology of the University of Chicago, discussing the sources of motive in human nature, criticized mechanistic interpretations of behaviorism, holding that conduct is controlled by ideas, and that the basis of human character is the content of the mind.

Other speakers were Prof. Jerome Davis, of Yale University; Prof. William C. Bower, of the University of Chicago; Prof. Henry N. Wieman, of the University of Chicago; Prof. George A. Cox, of Teachers College, Columbia University; President Edwin D. Baker, of the National Kindergarten and Elementary College; Prof. John M. Mecklin, of Dartmouth College; Prof. Arthur J. Todd, of Northwestern University; Prof. Ruth Shonle Cavin, of the Religious Education Association; Dean Clarence S. Youkum, of Northwestern University; and Dr. Paul H. Vieth, of the International Council of Religious Education.

The conference closed with a discussion led by Prof. Charles E. Rugh of the University of California, of the relation of character education to the work of the public schools. J. M. Artman, general secretary of the Religious Education Association, joined in the development of the topic. Both speakers agreed that there is no place for religious education, as that term is generally understood, in the public schools. But Professor Rugh insisted that all teaching should be on a basis of character development, and held that this applied as much to the teaching of such subjects as spelling and arithmetic as to the teaching of the social sciences, in which moral and ethical implications are generally perceived.

EGYPT GIVES UP MORE TREASURE OF PAST AGES

(Continued from Page 1)

of her that she had caused to be made and set up in her temple.

All these mutilated fragments were thrown into a nearby quarry. During the succeeding centuries the fragments gradually disappeared, and in 1895 the quarry became the dumping place for the million cubic feet of debris and dirt removed during the unearthing of the Temple. All this accumulation had to be removed by the museum's expedition during several years past. In order to reach the quarry floor to which the ancient fragments had been thrown 34 centuries ago. Among these fragments were found most of the parts of sphinx which has now been pieced together in New York.

It may be explained in passing that this statue of Queen Hat-shepsut follows Egyptian royal tradition in be-

stowing a beard upon the Queen, so far as her public presentation is concerned, and giving her the body of the sphinx. Thus she is represented as being lifted above the state of femininity into the condition of ruler of her race.

The museum's expedition also has two other portrait heads of Queen Hat-shepsut, one of pink granite and one of limestone, personal rather than abstract in their modelling, of a character that was never seen by the populace, but were used to adorn her private chambers. The lower parts of both figures were also found by the museum's expedition, one in Leyden, Holland, where it has been since 1845, and the other in Berlin, to which it was taken in 1869. Casts of both these torsos have come to New York, and in due course the fragments will all be reassembled and mounted for public exhibition.

The museum also has a kneeling statue of the queen, of which the head is in Berlin. Negotiations are going forward for exchanges that will also bring this head to New York.

The museum announces the receipt of recent money gifts of \$130,100, of which \$100,000 came from Edward S. Harkness.

NEW YORK (AP)—Discovery of the tomb of Meryet-Amun, Egyptian Queen, who was buried in regal splendor more than 30 centuries ago, is announced in a bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The mummy, encased in two coffins, the outer of which was described as "once of a richness comparable to that of the outer coffin of Tut-Ankh-Amen," was found in excavations adjoining the temple of Deir El Bahri, near Thebes, by the Metropolitan expedition, headed by Herbert E. Winlock.

Queen Meryet-Amun was the daughter of Thut-Mose III and the consort of his successor, Amenhotep II. She is believed to have passed on between 1480 and 1440 B. C.

Robbers pillaged the tomb about 1049 B. C., stripping the coffins of the sheets of gold in which they were sheathed and taking other precious materials used in their ornamentation. The tomb was partly restored by officials of the Necropolis.

Describing the coffin in his report, Mr. Winlock said: "The big coffin of Meryet-Amun is a remarkable object. Not only is it of gigantic size, but it is a piece of superbly skilled joinery, made of carefully selected cedar planks tenoned together and carved inside and out to a uniform thickness."

"The carving of the face has been studied with the most subtle knowledge and accompanied with a surface as smooth and soft as the features which it portrays. The eyes, the nose and the mouth are inlaid with glass, the wig and the torso are carved with deeply incised chevrons and scales painted blue, and the body is sheathed in feathers lightly engraved in the wood."

"But the glass of the eyebrows and lids is cheap and is carelessly stuck in the place of some more valuable material. The incisions in the decoration of the wig and torso and in the inscription are partly filled with a cement which still retains the casts of the inlays."

The inner coffin, while much smaller and been almost lavishly decorated. On the head was found a golden hole which had once held the golden vulture of a queen's crown and all over the body there were the rows of nail holes showing that within and without the entire coffin had been encased in sheets of gold which must have been chased with the feather pattern still to be seen lightly scored on the wood."

The tomb was found after six weeks' digging which was begun when members of the expedition investigated a pile of stone chips hinting the presence of a tomb.

The chamber in which the coffin was found was deep in the rock at the end of a long passage. A bridge had to be thrown across a deep well at the end of the passage before the chamber could be reached.

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FIRST FLOOR

OKLAHOMA CITY SUCCEEDS WITH MANAGER PLAN

Deficit of \$183,003 Converted to \$409,843 Surplus in Two Years

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The city manager plan of government, in force here since early in 1927, has plugged the holes in the pocketbook of Oklahoma City taxpayers, and has made the municipal tax dollar go farther. Friends of the managerial system so declare in pointing to the city government's present vigorous financial condition.

Several factors have helped to blot the red ink from the city's ledgers, and to make the municipal purse bulge. There's the matter of paving, the cost of which shrank \$1.27 a yard in two years, the annual report of E. M. Fry, city manager, shows. Water rates have tumbled 20 per cent, yet the department shows a profit.

Several large improvement projects—a new sewer system and a bridge over the North Canadian River being the largest—have been completed at less than the engineer's cost estimates, a direct reversal of the usual outcome. Moreover, property valued at \$433,819 has been restored to the tax rolls.

Okla. City taxpayers have discovered in the report that a deficit of \$183,003 on June 30, 1927, has vanished and in its place is a surplus of \$409,843 for June 30, 1929. And the per capita expenditures for operation, maintenance and improvements, once resting at \$17.72, has coasted to \$9.53 for 1928-29. The figures also show that more than 50 cents of each tax dollar now go into the account marked "debt service"—that is, money to retire permanent improvement bond issues.

But economy for economy's sake, at the expense of progress and needed improvements, has not been the aim at Oklahoma City. The group cherishing the praise of city manager government points out.

The city voted \$5,629,000 in bonds in one lump, and \$425,000 in another, for permanent improvements. The issue was "sold" to the people, for specific purposes and on a basis of engineers' estimates of costs.

These accomplishments give some idea of what was done. Mr. Fry tells how it was done. In his annual report. The city department is an example. In 1919-20 only 68 per cent of the water pumped could be accounted for. In the current year less than 7 per cent was missing, because of better maintenance of lines for leakage, more businesslike checking of meters and of the office records to see that bills were paid.

Paving, before the city manager régime, was being held up all over the city because of the excessive cost. Contracts, it was charged, were let to a favored few. In 1928-27, the year immediately preceding the new government, costs on the prevalent form averaged \$5.283 per yard. The first year the cost was reduced to \$4.595, and again reduced this year, through competitive bids and invitation to outside contractors.

Another small item, but looming large in payment of taxes, was the matter of vacant lots, less than worthless because of "special" tax assessments to the city for paving. Mr. Fry instituted the proceeding of finding out what the lots were worth, opening them for improvement, and setting owners to carry their share of the tax burden.

When Mr. Fry was named city manager, following a new city charter election Nov. 2, 1926, he brought to the job 35 years of public work, including 10 years with the United States Geological Survey, 10 years as an assistant warden in the state penitentiary in charge of construction, experience with private businesses largely as an engineer and a surveyor, and finally as city manager of McAlester, Okla.

All city employees were retained by Mr. Fry, but forbidden to engage actively in politics, a condition they accepted with alacrity, since it also automatically removed the necessity for allegiance to politicians. Civil service requirements were established for new employees, a policy of promotion from within the service was established, and the new régime was under way.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Steps toward inauguration in Rochester of a women's movement to keep honest and worthy men in office and to arouse their interest in good government have just been taken in a resolution sponsored by the Committee of Ten Thousand, civic organization pledging support to such a movement.

The movement, according to the resolution, will be in the hands of an organization similar to the Christian Citizenship Council of Chicago, which met the votes of backers of undesirable candidates by stirring informed and law-abiding citizens to go to the polls.

The resolution came as the aftermath of a series of addresses by Mrs. Martha Trimble, Illinois superintendent of the Christian Citizenship Council. No organized vice and crime can exist in a city unless it is protected, and good government will end it, she said.

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E. M. FRY, City Manager.

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Rochester Organizes for Good Government

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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CITY MANAGERS SEEK TO WIDEN SERVICE FIELD

Convention at Fort Worth Reports 412 Places Now Using Plan

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
FORT WORTH, Tex.—Enlargement and improvement in the field of service of the city manager is the theme of the sixteenth annual convention of the International City Managers' Association, which has opened a four-day session here.

The steady growth of the city manager movement was stressed in the address of the president, R. W. Riggsby, city manager of Charlotte, N. C., and the annual report of Clarence E. Ridley, executive secretary of the association, with headquarters in Chicago.

Mr. Ridley's report showed a total of 412 cities in the United States and Canada with the council-manager form of government and on the approved list of the association. Of these, 387 are in the United States and 15 in Canada.

During the last year 18 cities have adopted the council-manager plan, 16 by charter and two by ordinance. The City Managers' Association now has a membership of 468, new members taken in during the year totaling 40.

The association was welcomed to Fort Worth by William Bryce, Mayor of the city, and O. E. Carr, city manager. Gov. Dan Moody of Texas is also on the program.

The growth of the city manager form of government is certain to continue, several speakers declared. It was stated that in cities that have not yet adopted it, one of three conditions exist; the city may have been particularly fortunate in its choice of personnel; the hold of the politicians may be too powerful; or public opinion may not have been aroused to sufficient action.

Among the topics scheduled for discussion at the sessions are "Training for public administration after entry into the service, problems of the city manager in the large and small city and the extent the city manager should participate in the determination of public policy."

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Harvard Uncrates Eocene Zeuglodon That Once Frisked in Gulf of Mexico

"Thar she blows!" exclaimed Dr. G. M. Allen, curator of mammals at the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology, as he finished examining the recently uncrated relics of the latest arrival at the museum.

"Who? Where? What is it, Dr. Allen?" his assistant asked, slightly apprehensive.

"A whale," Dr. Allen said, laughing. "Or rather, an ancestral whale, age 30,000,000 or 50,000,000 years or thereabouts—an Eocene Zeuglodon."

The animal whose fossil remains he had been studying was a new one at the Harvard museum, Dr. Allen explained, although there are specimens of it elsewhere. This one, he said, came from Mississippi, and was sent to Harvard by A. B. Pickell of Kansas City, Mo.

The Zeuglodon of the Eocene age, according to Dr. Allen, lived in large numbers in the ancient Gulf of Mexico. He was a whale, but his proportions were very different from the 1929 model. In diameter he was not more than 6 or 8 feet through the thickest part, while his length often reached 60 or 70 feet or more, about 40 feet of which was taken up by a long and prehensile tail. His small crocodile-like head had long and

powerful jaws fitted with the big double-rooted, crested or "saw-toothed" teeth whence it gets its name.

The Zeuglodon, Dr. Allen said, and his Egyptian first cousin the Creodont, were of particular interest because they furnish almost conclusive evidence that the whale of today, which, though not a fish, is entirely a water animal, is a direct descendant of a carnivorous land-dwelling animal of an earlier epoch.

FORD REINSTATES MEXICAN STRIKERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MEXICO CITY.—Because he considers them innocent victims of agitators Henry Ford has authorized the reinstatement of such members of his local plant whose employment has been withheld since the strike was broken a week ago pending a decision from Detroit. Production will be resumed at once.

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CHINA FOLLOWS LUNAR SYSTEM 40 CENTURIES OLD

New Calendar, However, May Be Accepted Ahead of Other Nations

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PEIPING, China—While the rest of the world is debating whether or not to adopt the 13-month calendar, recommended to begin in 1933, it is possible that China may lead the procession by accepting the new mode next year.

This has been suggested as a solution to the controversy which has been maintained here between the Government and the people for the past 18 years, the state having officially assumed the calendar of the Occident, while its citizens have continued to pay their debts and celebrate their holidays according to the reckoning of their forefathers.

This lunar system, which served China for 40 centuries, is a varying affair, according to Western standards, but it is quite appropriate to the climate and conditions in China. However, it is out of step with all the rest of the universe, which is why the Republic officially abandoned it in 1911. Nevertheless, despite repeated commands, the people have not taken to the alien system.

Recently the Government decreed that beginning next year, the printing of the old lunar calendars will be forbidden, and that no papers will be legal that are dated by its time. New Year must be celebrated on Jan.

1, the order declares, and not according to the ancient schedule. Some of China's progressive statesmen have pointed out, however, that it would be better, perhaps, to enforce the 13-month calendar instead of the faulty one now in vogue in the Occident, which may itself be abandoned in a very few years. The matter has been taken under consideration.

Urges More Luxury for British Hotels

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The need for improving British hotels to satisfy the requirements of overseas visitors was stressed by Lord Derby, president of the National Travel Association, at a recent meeting of the British Passenger Agents' Association.

"People of other countries are not ready to accept the view that, 'What has been good enough for our fathers is good enough for them,'" said Lord Derby. "We have got to fall in with the wishes of our visitors and make them feel that when they come to this country they are having the same luxuries that they get in their own countries."

"I am convinced," continued Lord Derby, "that the only way to support any minister on a mission of peace is to get the people of other countries to mix with ours and for our people to mix with theirs. You are going to get far more good out of visits of foreigners to this country to see England as it is, and not as it has been pictured in school books, than you will out of anything else I know."

"If they will come to this country—and you can help them to come—I am certain they will go away with a strong sense of British hospitality. But I hope that the hotels will come up more to the social standard that is required. I know it is said 'We cannot afford to do this.' Perhaps here the Government might take a turn in helping people who cannot for the moment find the capital to put their house in order and, without altering the main characteristics of what I will call English hotel and inn life, to bring it more in conformity with present views and present wishes."

South Africa Suited to Wireless Systems

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAPE TOWN, S. A.—"South Africa is the Dominion of the British Empire, with which, in my opinion, it will be technically the easiest to establish efficient wireless telephonic communication from England. This is due to the very small difference in time, which, of course, is an important point where business matters are concerned."

This statement was made recently by Marchese Marconi, the inventor, to Dr. William Macdonald of Johannesburg, who recently returned to South Africa from Europe. "Messages go more easily to South Africa than to other parts of the British Commonwealth," said the Marchese. "Probably in the near future we shall have, in addition, facsimile telegraphy, picture transmission, and even television. But what we are now aiming at is to establish more efficient telegraphic and telephonic communication."

JUGOSLAVS BUILDING UP MARITIME TRADE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE—Jugoslavia's foreign trade is developing more and more in its maritime aspect. Whereas in 1925 trade via the Yugoslav seaports amounted to 17,694,960 metric cwt., it had risen by 1928 to 26,280,487 met. cwt.

The most important articles exported by sea are timber and cement, and imported are coal, phosphates and mineral oils. Last year Yugoslavia exported to 40 states, the largest proportion being to Italy, followed by Egypt, Greece, Holland, India, England, France and Argentina. In the same year Yugoslavia imported from 23 countries, mostly from England.

MINOR BRITISH ISSUES NOT TO CALL ELECTION

LONDON (AP)—As in 1924 the vote of the House of Commons is not essential or minor matters, will not imply the government's resignation, was indicated by Prime Minister MacDonald.

A differentiation will be made in the vote on these topics and in the vote on substantial issues, he said.

Take-Off for 1675-Foot Span Across Sydney Harbor



Crepper crane is seen looking down from the top of the third great panel in what, it is claimed, will be the largest arch bridge ever attempted. Work began on the structure in 1925, and may be completed in 1931.

1931 at a cost of some £6,000,000. Its total length across the harbor from Dawes Point to Milson's Pond will be 3770 feet, the work being undertaken by the English firm of Dorman, Long & Co.

SOUTH IRELAND TO INVESTIGATE DERATING ISSUE

Commission to Examine Into Question of Getting Freedom From Local Rates

DUBLIN—It was obvious that the extension of derating on the English plan to Northern Ireland would speedily have its effect on Free State politics.

The southern farmer, heavily burdened with local rates, who saw on the other side of the fence his northern neighbors freed from this charge, could not be expected to agree that an arbitrary line on the map defining the customs border of the six counties was sufficient justification for this difference.

Pressure from all sides was so strong that the Free State Government has decided to set up a commission to inquire into the possibilities of affording partial or complete relief from local rates by contributions from the central Government.

The terms of reference of the commission also include an investigation of the economic consequences of granting relief and an examination of the basis upon which Exchequer grants are at present distributed to local authorities.

It is interesting to note that the commission will be presided over by Judge Davitt, the founder of the Land League and one of the leaders in the movement to establish local government in Ireland on a democratic basis, which was crowned with success by the passing of the Balfour Act of 1898.

Its members include Capt. A. R. S. Nutting, one of the governors of the Bank of Ireland; Dr. George O'Brien, who occupies the chair of national economics in University College, Dublin, and who was a member of the Economic Committee set up by the Government last year; R. J. Mortimer, a scholarly thinker in the ranks of Irish Labor; P. T. Baxter, a former leader of the Farmers' Party in the Dail, and a strong contingent of representatives of local governing bodies, together with officers of the principal state departments.

The problem which confronts the commission is exceptionally intricate. When the question was raised some months ago in the Dail, the Minister for Finance practically admitted he could see no way out that would not

amount in effect to handing back far more than they had in their capacity as taxpayers, a method which naturally would satisfy nobody and would be infinitely wasteful.

Eamonn de Valera has his own solution. Flanna Fail has seized upon the popular demand for derating to press with renewed vigor its campaign for the retention of the land annuities in Dublin. Its contention is that the £3,000,000 received annually in payment of installments for land purchase could be returned to farmers in remission of local rates. The Government, on the other hand, maintain that a policy of this kind would be a breach of an agreement entered into with the British authorities, which would wreck Ireland's financial credit and cause it, as President Cosgrave told the Dail, "to be blacklisted as a defaulter in every chancellery in the world."

JAPANESE CURTAIL SILK OPERATIONS

TOKYO (AP)—The executive committee of the Japan Central Silk Association, embracing raw silk producers throughout the country, has decided to curtail production to remedy the depression in the raw silk market for which the slump on the New York Stock Exchange was said to be partly responsible. Reelers will suspend operations for a fortnight beginning Dec. 15.

Production will be reduced 20 per cent from Feb. 1 to May 31 while storage required in the semi-official warehouses will be increased from 20,000 to 50,000.

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RESIDENT LAUDS REFORMS OF NEW KASHMIR RULER

Maharaja Better Judicial Methods and Forbids Infant Marriages

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CALCUTTA—A few years ago the gaddi, or throne, of Kashmir, the most beautiful country in Asia, changed hands, and speculation was

as to whether the young Maharaja who had succeeded would improve the condition of his kingdom. That he has done so appears from an enthusiastic tribute paid to him the other day by Colonel Ogilvie, the British Resident, at a banquet given in His Highness's honor at the Srinagar Club.

In proposing a toast Colonel Ogilvie said: "Few of those who do not possess an intimate knowledge of the course of administration realize the silent revolution which is taking place in the Government of Kashmir. I speak with a full sense of responsibility when I say that if the Europeans and the general public of Kashmir knew what beneficent reforms are almost week by week being quietly and unostentatiously introduced they would be astonished. There are two reforms which have been carried out under His Highness' orders during the last two years that will make a special appeal to all of us here tonight."

"The first is the reform of the judicial administration of the State and the second is the law which was introduced over a year ago forbidding infant marriages. In regard to the infant administration of the State I wish to express my conviction that it is now fully up to the standards of the most advanced states in India and that there is little to differentiate it from the standard which obtains in British India today."

"As to the prohibition against infant marriages I think I am right in saying that there is hardly another State in India where such a beneficent measure has yet been introduced and a similar prohibition is only now on the point of becoming law in British India."

"There is one other notable reform that I must not omit to mention. Only a few months ago a regulation was issued prohibiting juveniles from smoking, a reform which will have a far-reaching effect on the health of the growing generation."

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NEW OCCUPANT TAKES HAMBURG MUSIC CHAIR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMBURG—The University of Hamburg is being congratulated on securing Dr. Walther Vetter, formerly of the University of Breslau, for the chair of musical history for the winter semester, thus making an important addition to the already long list of the Hansa City's excellent professors.

Dr. Vetter, a pupil and collaborator of the famous historian of music, Hermann Albert, wrote "The Early German Song," also the musical section of "Pauzy-Wissowa's Real-Encyclopaedia of Classical Antiquities," a regular contributor to leading German musical papers. He is a special authority on Glück, Wagner and Beethoven.

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Understanding of Plain English Grammar Sought by Adults

The English language has too long been neglected, not in its literature, not in its history, but in itself—its grammar, its pronunciation, its spelling.

Years of experience in teaching a variety of languages, during which she has observed the diction of thousands of students, have convinced Miss Grace M. Miller of Boston that if "ragtime" American speech is to be transformed into correct English, increasing attention must be paid to the simple, 24-hour-a-day details of grammar.

So apparently widespread has become the blight of careless English, that Miss Miller's stress upon the rudiments of the language—rudiments both overlooked and abused—comes as an opportune and refreshing incentive to improvement.

Take a few cases in point. Do you say "in'kwirry" for inquiry; "ad'dress" for address; "cu'pon" for coupon; "press'idence" for precedence; "program" for program; "hy'dih" for height; "ac'climated" for acclimated?

Consider also how you would pronounce such simple words as—aviator, percolator, grimace, alias, condole, Tuesday, February, epitome, vagary, grimy, comparable, exquisite, interesting, conversant, maniacal, terpsichorean, nasturtium, xylophone, polioetia.

Miss Miller would also ask if you know when to use dived or dove, drank or drunk, I or me, who or whom, admittance or admission, consul, council or counsel, practical or practicable, vocation or avocation, affect or effect, shall or will, laying or lying, sits or sets.

And do you say between you and I, who did he marry, a mutual friend, the house further down, those sort of shoes don't look good, during my leisure time, we are having a friend for dinner?

Or can you pronounce common foreign words like fiancé, cello, lingerie, calipso, décolleté, élite, bourgeois, porte-cochère, maraschino, Bolshéviki, San Fein, Galli-Curci, Puccini, Sélasquez, Les Misérables.

For Los Angeles

Provisions Left Years Ago by Andrup in Greenland Found in Perfect State

Study of Seals and Other Animals by Danish Experts Results in the Collection of Considerable Valuable Information

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—The study of seals and ice bears has been the work of Magister Alvin Pedersen for the last two years along the shores of Scoresby Sound, Greenland. Dr. Pedersen has returned to Denmark with much valuable information which he has collected about animals and some birds of Greenland. In an interview he spoke of the great emigration of birds from the continent of America and some of the European countries.

"The birds are taking the long flights," he said. "The slugging swan has never been seen before in Greenland, around Scoresby Sound. The short-beaked goose, too, is there, and was seen sitting on her eggs in a swamp, which proves that she makes her nest in the low-lying parts, and not in the mountains as has been previously thought. There was also the wild duck of Denmark and the thrush, but these were only found 'by the way,' my business being to study the animal life here."

"The fjord of Scoresby Sound well lends itself as a cradle for the young seal. It is funnel shaped. By the month of August the young seals leave the bay and go out into the world. This part may be called the pantry of Greenland, for in the little colony of people living here—10 families—4000 to 5000 seals are caught every year."

"Inland the animals are increasing yearly, for they are protected. On three days' journey we met 50 ice bears, in some parts it was almost impossible to pass by. The male

were very inquisitive, of an entirely different nature from their wives, who prefer to go to the glacier, where many caves are to be found for the cubs. These were interesting to examine, for it was found that the real Eskimo huts were built on the same principle; these consisted of a large chamber with a passage of 3 to 4 meters and a fortification of snow at the entrance."

The finding of a store of provisions left by Admiral Andrup when on a sledge journey to Cape Dalton some 29 years ago afforded much interest. The bears had broken the small windows and enlarged the space, so that an entrance could be made. The depot had been used as a birthplace for the cubs, where they must have remained until large enough to climb out. The cases of canned steak, liver, chops and preserves were intact, and when opened were as fresh as if put there the previous day.

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For Los Angeles

Ypres, Il Trovatore, Thaïs, Lucia, Paderewski, Dvořák?
From her address, 1341 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass., Miss Miller directs an educational enterprise compassing thousands of patrons—all desirous of better speech—in various parts of the world. Following the popular demand for her oral English classes in Boston, she prepared a comprehensive statement of her English essentials in loose-leaf form. This series of lessons has not only found favor with individual

we do not realize they are errors until some purist points them out. The ear of the cultured would be shocked at 'he done it,' or 'I ain't,' but the same ear might be so accustomed to incorrect phrases that it would detect no error in such expressions as 'those sort of people,' 'where will I meet you?' 'that data is wrong,' 'loan me a dollar,' 'I expect he will go,' 'she is well posted,' 'one less thing,' 'friends for dinner,' and so on.

"Grammar is not difficult, especially to the adult who is trained to reason, and it is not dry when it is made practical by applying it to everyday speech. Learning to speak by ear is like learning to play by ear. It is both superficial and dependent—superficial because it is not based on fundamental knowledge, and dependent because it is likely to be affected by association."

Faulty diction is more prevalent in the United States than in other countries, according to Miss Miller, who holds that the mixed races contribute heavily to the idiosyncrasies of popular usage. The other most important factor is the relegation of the teaching of English grammar almost exclusively to the primary schools, a condition which allows children to stop studying the subject before they are old enough to understand it and appreciate its importance to everyday speech.

It is Miss Miller's educational concept that to speak and write correct English is a prime essential to a general education, and that the nature and mode of one's speech is the master key to character and capacity.

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Fashions and Dressmaking

Fitting Coat Sleeves

By BERTHA STREETER

WITH the coming of cold weather, many an amateur dressmaker would make a coat "if she could only be sure of the sleeves!" For even the beginner in this womanly art seems to realize that if the sleeves twist around the arm, if they fit too closely or too loosely or they are set incorrectly in the armhole, the effort toward perfection in the entire garment is lost. And while the patterns sold today contain in their guide sheets a host of suggestions valuable to the home dressmaker, a few more will not come amiss in helping her over this most common difficulty.

Buy for a coat a pattern of the same size as for a frock, and before cutting out the material, compare the length of the inside seam of the coat pattern—allowing for seams at top and bottom, of course—with the corresponding seam in a coat which is satisfactory. This will indicate whether or not the new sleeve should be lengthened or shortened, and how much.

To shorten the pattern, make in it, a little above the elbow, a crosswise tuck deep enough to achieve the necessary difference in length in the underarm seam. If the pattern should be lengthened, cut it along such a line and separate the two pieces the necessary distance to give the desired length to the underarm seam.

Apply the pattern to the goods, being sure that the perforations indicating the "way of the goods" follow a lengthwise thread, and cut out the sleeves. Notch the pieces, according to the pattern, clipping only slightly into the material. If no lining is to be used in the coat, cut the seams a little wider than indicated by the pattern so the edges may be bound neatly before the seams are machine-stitched. In this case must be taken not to alter the length of any seam by pulling the binding too tight. In cutting out sleeve linings, use the sleeves as patterns.

Achieving a Smooth Sleeve

To prevent the sleeves from twisting, the amateur's chief difficulty, use a lapboard or a table, lay the open sleeve on it, the right side of the material up, and the seam edge of the upper part of the sleeve—that which joins the front of the coat—away from the worker. Letting the sleeve remain on the table, bring the seam edge over to meet the other, pinning them together from the top to the elbow, then from the elbow to the wrist, matching all notches, of course. If there are gathers at the elbow, see that these are arranged so the slight fullness radiates straight across. Then hold the sleeve up and see how the fold down the outside of the sleeve looks. If it is not an absolutely smooth fold, remove the necessary pins and shift the position of the under seam edge on the upper so the fold will be smooth.

If the sleeve is made with a dart, baste that together first and, being careful not to stretch it, proceed as directed. A sleeve may be too small, but it will set smoothly if the seam, or seams, are put together properly.

If one wishes to make the sleeves appear truly tailor made, at this point in the construction put into the top of the sleeves two parallel rows of machine stitching. Use a medium stitch and a loose tension so the under thread may be pulled up to shirr the goods slightly. The stitching should extend between the notches at the top of the sleeves and the rows should be about 1/4 of an inch apart.

Linings for sleeves should be put together exactly as the sleeves are. Press all seams, then, with a hot iron, inside out, its lining over it, corresponding seams facing each other, and baste the lining to the outside. This basting should come about 1 1/2 inches from both top and bottom of the sleeve to permit keeping the lining out of the way while the sleeve is being adjusted and finished.

Putting in the Sleeve

In putting a sleeve into an armhole, pin the notch at the top of the sleeve even with the end of the shoulder seam and make other notches in the sleeve meet exactly corresponding notches in the front and back portions. Holding the sleeve toward you, now pull the shirring threads to the proper length to fit the top of the armhole and evenly distribute the fullness there. The fact that the sleeve hangs right is proved if its lengthwise center hangs straight down from the tip of the shoulder and the crosswise threads in the material appear to continue in the front and back of the coat. Of course, in order to get this effect, for any shoulder or underarm alteration there must be a corresponding sleeve adjustment. When all looks right, baste in the sleeve and try on the coat.

Notice how the top of the sleeve looks. It should appear comfortably to cover the arm, no matter what natural position that member assumes. If the sleeve looks too short at the top, carefully lift it underneath the arm until the diagonal wrinkles disappear. If it puffs out too much at the top, loosen the basting and push the sleeve up under the armhole until the right amount of fullness is gained. Remember, however, in making such an adjustment, it is the top of the sleeve and not the shoulder seam that is being shortened.

When the sleeve top is all right, bend the arm to determine the proper length for the bottom so the sleeve will be sufficiently long from the elbow to the wrist. A coat sleeve should be fairly long to insure necessary warmth as well as to allow for the shortening that follows frequent bending of the arms. Turn the goods under at the bottom of the sleeve, leaving the lining easy.

Cuffs

If no cuff is to be applied, baste a piece of light canvas about 2 inches wide along the lower inside edge of the sleeve just turned up. Turn the goods back over this band and catch it lightly to the support, taking care that stitches do not go through to the outside of the goods. Fold back the lining about 1/2-inch from the bottom of the sleeve and blind—or slip-

stitch it to the turned-up outer portion. Some cuffs are sewed directly to the bottom of the sleeve and lining, the seam coming on the outside and being concealed by the turned-back cuff. In other cases, the cuff is made and fitted to the turned-up edges of the sleeve with corresponding notches coming together, and slip-stitched into position. The cuff is then rolled over to the outside and tacked to the sleeves at the seam.

The fullness at the top of the sleeve may now be steamed out to resemble the work of an expert. Make a cushion by folding a towel into small compass and lay it under the fullness at the top of the sleeve. Over the outside lay a cloth wrung from hot water and lay a dry cloth on that. By lightly touching a hot iron to the cloth over the fullness steam is generated and shrinks the material. By raising the cloth occasionally and examining the work one can easily see where next to apply the point of the iron in order to make the top of the sleeve look smooth.

Fur Coats Follow New Line

By ELEN FOSTER

THE modern fur coat is a long way removed from the cumbersome garment of former years, which hung straight from the shoulders and was so heavy that it was unbearable save in the most severe weather. The fur coat of the present moment is made of supple pelts which are sewn together by the skillful furrier so that the lines of the garment are the same as those of a coat of silk or woolen material. As a matter of fact, the fur coat differs very little in form from that made of other materials. There are the so-called sports models of pony, caracul and other shaven furs, which are cut with loose backs very much on the order of the popular tweed coat, but those of the dressier type, intended for afternoon or evening, are made with godets, circular flounces and fitted bodies exactly like the models in velvet or broadcloth.

Short fur coats, cut in a rounded line at the back, are a novelty of the season. These are made of the same short-haired fur, and usually edged with a band of fox or lynx. Louiseboulanger uses coats of bronzy-brown pony skin, some in jacket length, some reaching two-thirds of the distance from the waist to the hem of the skirt and some full-length, replacing the cloth coat for the daytime ensemble. These are extremely smart when lined with the material of the frock and with a long scarf of the same material tied in a big bow at the neck. In several of these models, the coat lining and the frock are of bright plaid velvet.

Patou is showing winter ensembles which have a full-length fur coat lined with soft velvet, either plain or in printed designs, or with printed crêpe or satin, and worn with a frock of the same material. One costume was particularly lovely; the coat was of shaded gray astrakhan with just the faintest bluish tint, lined with royal-blue velvet and worn with a blue velvet skirt and a tunic blouse of crêpe-satin in a lighter shade of blue.

The long fur coats which Made-

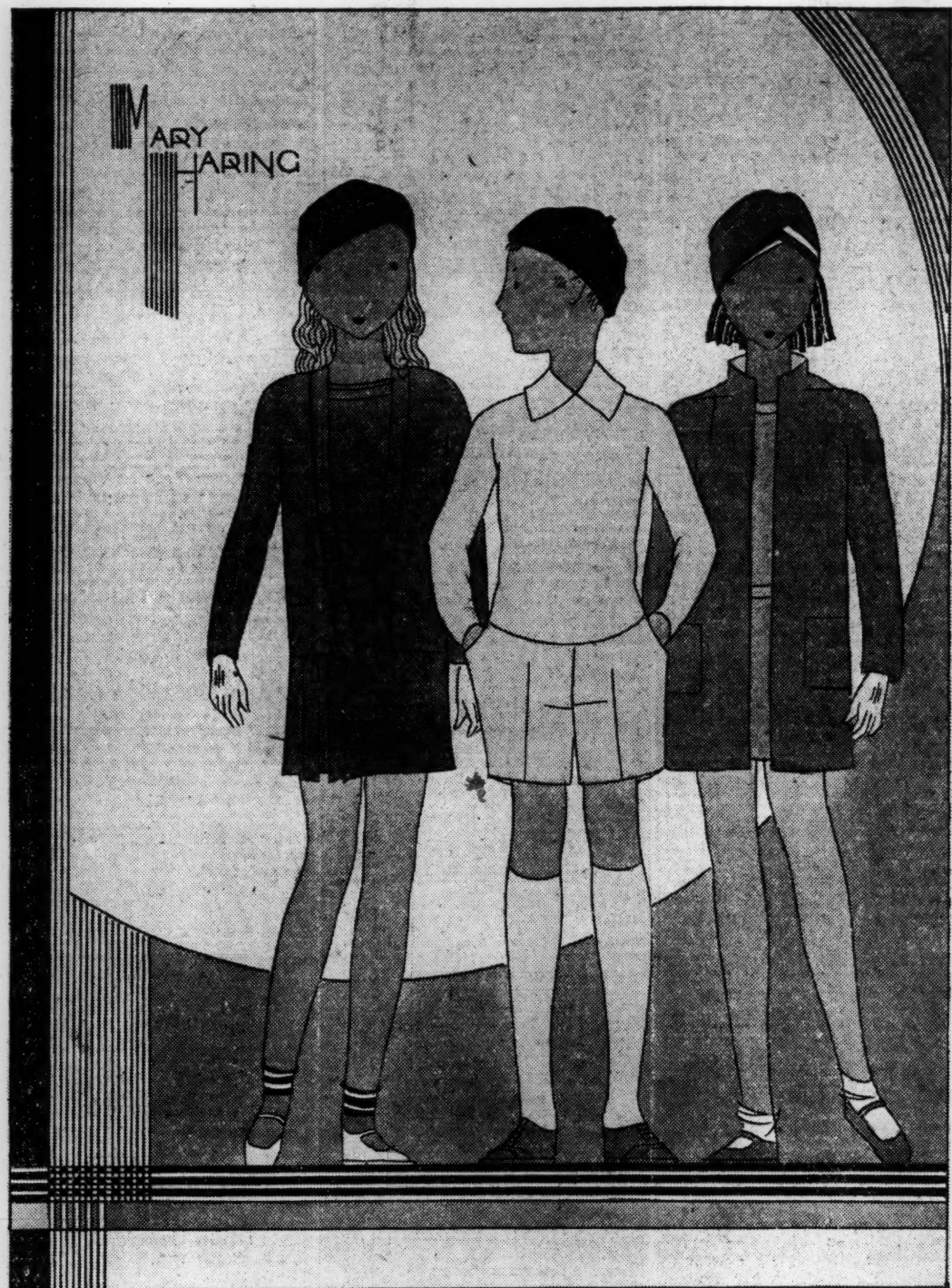


It is forecast that at Palm Beach this winter the Tennis Players Will Make the Courts Gay With Sleeveless Dresses of Sudanette. The Circular Flounce Promises to Supplant Pleats. Such a Model is Shown in the Illustration, and Was Worn by a Junior League Member at the Fashion Showing Recently Given in Boston by the Cotton Textile Institute for the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

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The Smartest Material for the Small Child During School and Play Hours is Jersey Cloth. It is Developed in Delightful Models for Both Girls and Boys.

Smart Jersey Sportswear

leine Vionnet is showing are especially interesting because of the originality of the cut. The great majority are of the wrap-around type, but the overlapping side is cut in a point rather like the flap of an envelope and there is usually a corresponding point at the bottom, either at the side or back.

Collars and Cuffs

A great deal of ingenuity is displayed in the collars and cuffs of these new coats. One of Madeleine Vionnet's favorite collars is a wide double fold which stands high at the back of the neck and ends in outstanding loops at the front of the shoulders, leaving the throat bare. The scarf collar, tied in a huge bow in the front or at the side, is a very popular arrangement, and the rolling Medici collar is likewise much in vogue.

The same variety is displayed in the cuffs, which vary from a narrow turnover band at the wrists to a deep flaring cuff which reaches nearly to the elbow. There are round cuffs and square cuffs, pointed cuffs and cuffs with turned-back corners, and cuffs which aren't cuffs at all but a band of fur which encircles the arm at any point between the elbow and wrist, usually placed on a diagonal line, which, by the by, is a very popular form of trimming. The full melon sleeve is often seen, and there is another, which is first cousin to it, which has the effect of two discs standing out below the elbow sewn together at the outside edges.

Besides these fur coats there are capes of every description made of the same short-haired furs. Fourrures Max is showing a novelty in the form of an old-fashioned dolman, "slenderized" to conform to the modern line. One of the loveliest coats we have seen this season is in the collection of this famous house. This is a straight coat of sealskin dyed or bleached a wonderful metallic bronze, made quite plain, with a wide scarf of the fur tied in a bow-knot at the side of the neck. Chanel has revived in her present collection, the old-fashioned shoulder-cape of astrakhan, mink, squirrel or nutria, cut on the rounded "Godey's Lady's Book" lines, sometimes reaching just below the normal waistline and worn with a street frock without a coat, and sometimes forming the cape of a coat of velvet or heavy woolen cloth. It is as quaint as can be and quite in keeping with the new long-skirted, short-waisted frocks.

Quite the smartest thing for the "jeune fille" this fall is jersey cloth. In this material is being the type of dress best suited to the school-going child.

There is nothing smarter than a brown sports ensemble such as the first little figure is showing. The skirt varies its style by having the three or four box pleats on the side, a distinctive note in fall modes. A hat of the material gives a finishing touch to this chic type of costume.

Not alone with little girls but with sports-loving young boys, it has found favor, made into sweaters, shorts, jackets, top coats and berets. The young gallant shown here is in a suit of jersey cloth, a type which is available in gray or light tan, or for younger boys in French blue or navy. The slip-on sweater has the small turn-down collar for its only accessory. The shorts are wide enough for comfort and short enough for style. These suits are a joy to every lad who enjoys freedom from fussiness and whose mother wishes to see him dressed in the latest mode. The berets come in any number of colors and can be bought so reasonably that two or three are most important in the school outfit. The lassie at the right is wearing an attractive costume, also of jersey. The coat is of navy with the latest turned-up collar, quite in vogue also this season. For those who do not care for the idea, it can be turned

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Tunic Doubles Frock's Usefulness

STILL another "trick" dress has been evolved by an ingenious designer, the dual purpose of this model being effected by an easy transition from formal evening gown to equally formal afternoon dress. As both these types of attire now follow the princess contour, with closely molded hips and deeply flared skirt with elongated back, the important details of difference between evening and afternoon formality are confined to the neckline and sleeves.

The basis for this combination model is the evening dress, with particular attention given to the down-the-back feature of the flaring skirt. This is the line that is to accord with the lower edge of the princess tunic which slips over the sleeveless evening gown and conceals its formal décolletage. The idea is simple when once understood, the long-sleeved, close-fitting "tunic," finished with a flaring peplum, covering the upper part of the evening gown and uniting gracefully with the flare of its skirt.

Two materials are well adapted to combine in such a model, satin for the upper part and chiffon, lace or the new coarse-meshed net for the flaring skirt finish and peplum. This combination of fabrics makes it possible to repeat the transparent material of the flared skirt by using it for the long sleeves of the satin tunic for afternoon wear and also for the circular peplum which finishes the edge of the princess tunic and serves as an effective complement to the skirt flare.

In experimenting with models of this type, it has been found that in the so-called "junior" sizes, including girls of the boarding school and college type, the afternoon tunic with sleeves and round neck is popular in simple "pull-over" fashion. In larger sizes there is a preference for a more sophisticated neckline, the tunic closing invisibly at the left side. This allows more freedom in putting on the afternoon tunic and does not disarrange the coiffure as does a garment of the "pull-over" type. This

convenient side opening can also extend to the hipline, insuring a snugness not otherwise possible. The closing can be made a decorative feature of the dress with jeweled link buttons or tie-bows at neck, waist and hipline. The slanting, asymmetrical neckline is particularly becoming for the dressy afternoon tunic with long side opening, outlined by a soft jabot. The material for the afternoon tunic should be sufficiently thick to conceal the line of the décolletage of the sleeveless evening gown that serves as its foundation. The long sleeves, of matching color, are usually transparent, this type of sleeve being especially suited both to home and restaurant dining.

One of the advantages of such a two-purpose dress is that when an afternoon entertainment develops into an evening party, it is only necessary to slip off the tunic and one is in formal evening dress. The shop featuring this model in a Fifth Avenue window display made the most of this point, one manikin appearing in afternoon attire with dressy turban to match; the other in formal evening dress, the discarded princess tunic laid over a chair. At an evening party, the opera or theater, this superfluous garment would be suitably handed to the cloakroom attendant. As both aspects of this combination dress are most formal, it in no way resembles the informal dinner jacket ensemble of last year, although the tunic can be as easily donned or removed as was the little jacket.

Trimming the Felt Hat

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

FEW women make their own hats nowadays, but many like to trim them at home, and so obtain an individual touch not always easy to find on moderately priced ready-to-wear models. Felt is still one of fashion's favorite fabrics, and is much worn between seasons and for sports. Shades for autumn and winter are deep and rich, and include bottle-green, prune, black, dark brown, and crows-blue.

Felt is the easiest material for the amateur to work on, as a good quality does not bend out of shape when handled as straw might, or show marks like velvet. Most felts may be cut with a pair of sharp scissors, leaving the edge without need of a binding, so that a model that is otherwise becoming but has too wide or too uneven a brim, can quickly be altered to suit the purchaser.

Ribbon and Cross-Stitch

Velvet, panne, fur and satin, fine-corded or grosgrain ribbon, is used to trim felt shapes. Ribbon is effective with tailored clothes and is simple to manipulate. The drawing below shows a novel way of using grosgrain: three triangles are cut in the crown, and two strips of ribbon sewn at the side, on the inside of the hat. A band of ribbon with the ends cut diagonally is then fastened as shown, with invisible tacking. Endless variations of this scheme are possible; diamonds, squares, circles



A Smart Night-Blue Felt, With Bands and Insets of Matching Grosgrain Ribbon.

or other shapes may be cut and arranged in different ways, and other fabrics used for lining. Material to match the scarf or frock is chic in some cases, and a band is not always necessary.

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THE HOME FORUM

"The Little Summer of St. Martin"

(England's Calendar)

Than these November skies
Is no sky lovelier. The clouds are
deep;
Into their grey the subtle spies
Of colour creep.
Changing that high austerity to
delight,
Till 'e'en the leaden interludes are
bright.

And when of colours none,
Nor rose, nor amber, nor the scarce
late green
Is truly seen—
In all the myriad grey,
In silver height and dusky deep,
remain
The loveliest,
Faint purple flushes of the unvan-
quished sun.

THUS John Freeman. One of the chief delights of winter is the unrolled pageant of the sky. So many gifts are about our feet in summer, so cool the leafy screen under the noonday sun, so rich the seas of bracken that foam about our knees in autumn, so burning the long uplifted breakers of the heathes, that the skies are all too often forgotten. But winter brings them to their own again. The austere lines of barling trees compel our eyes to their topmost spires, and beyond. Even now, in this early November, before winter is truly here, we are increasingly aware of dawn and sundown, of orange sunsets after a rainy day, of limitless cloud rack, gray and deep and still. The great galleons are driven momentarily across the heights—now at anchor for a moment against the breast of the hills—now in flight under the sweep of the winds. And daily the gray depths increase.

Soon after dawn on some chill morning a flock of horses breathes the swell "on a ploughland hill under the sky." Back and forth they go, the straight furrow appearing like a wake behind them. It is a silent business, save for the thin cry of the gulls as they come to follow the plough. Where the stubble fields lay palely golden the turned earth invites the rain. Already on either hand winter wheat is springing, green and tender as any blade in the youth of the year. Indeed, these soft November dawns are curiously inwrought with the breath of April. There is the same rain-washed blue or gray overhead, the same bank of pearl on the horizon. The thrush is on his bough, the green woodpecker slips about his chosen tree. Shoulder to shoulder the bullfinches survey the morning. When the ploughman sits in a sun-shaft to eat his bread and bacon there is little to tell of the turn of the year save the clatter of the field-fares arrived from further north. With their came the redwings now flying the open meadows in small, piping flocks. From the depths of the wood the jay-screams, the pigeon claps his blue wings.

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JULIA COGSWELL FRANKLIN.

The Conqueror

Arrows of anger miss their mark,
The wound of wrath soon heals
In him who understands his foe
And a compassion feels.

And should ten unjust men stand
there
Whom only vengeance moves,
Though clad in steel, let them be-
ware
The shafts of one who loves.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

Vibrant Fog

The morning mist is alive with
voices. Over night Puget Sound has
grown strangely articulate. The sil-
houette of Seattle's skyline has
completely disappeared, and as if to
resurrect it, clamoring at the gates
of the city locked steadfast in the
opaque air, are the deep bass horns,
the shrill sirens, and whistles of
varying accents. Vocal searchlights
that sweep the Sound vibrate in the
mist.

On a sunny morning the Sound is
never heard in the heart of Seattle.
But with the advent of wintry fog,
the Sound grows gossamer. Folks stir
in their beds in the twilight morning
of a dark day as the muffled voices of
the Sound imply that the sun once
more is deeply veiled in mist and the
city is wrapped in a damp curtain,
and call to that "sun within" to
shine radiantly through the fog.

A wall encircles the city. The fog
brings nearer the voices. Boats pass
unseen, yet speak plainly to each
other. Going at a snail's pace they
deliver themselves of a glorious
bellow at so many paces. At swift
intervals, companionship in the fog
is strictly vocal. Ships that pass in
silence in the sunlight find voices
which have been concealed all summer.

In the trackless waste which swal-
lows the boats, there is shouted
"Be-ware, be-ware," over the sonorous
Sound. Like a mighty chorus are
the whistles of the craft, from mam-
moth ocean liners to poetic vagabond
vessels, masted ships and funneled
ferries. Maritime consciousness is
breathed over the city. Ships per-
vade by the sounds which whisper of
a wayfarer homing from distant
shores laden with strange cargoes.
Romance is lit by the lips of ships
who chant their entry into the city,
a triumphal march of fog horns.
And as outward they go they shout
their "good-bys," slowly steaming
from Colman Dock and its rotunda,
their voices growing dimmer in the
purple distance.

Her Blessing

And as she spoke she rocked her-
self from side to side.
Indeed, she was a woman "ac-
quainted with grief." She might have
said, "Here I and sorrow sit! This is
my throne, bid kings come and bow
to it!"

Her hearer felt this, and therefore
this woman, poor, old, and ugly, be-
came sacred in his eye; it was with
a strange sort of respect that he
tried to console her.

"Madam," said he, "let me be so
happy as to bring you some comfort.
The sorrows of the heart, I cannot
heal; they are for a Mightier Hand;
but a part of your distress appears
to have been positive need; that we
can at least dispose of, and I entreat
you to believe, that from this hour
want shall never enter their door
again. Never! upon my honour!"

The Scotch are icebergs, with vol-
canoes underneath; that the Scotch
ice, which is very cold, and you shall
get to the Scotch fire, warmer than
any sun out of Italy or Spain.

His lordship had risen to go. The
old wife had seemed absorbed in her
own grief; she now dried her tears.
"Bide ye, Sir," said she, "till I
thank ye."

So he began to thank him, rather
coldly and stiffly.

"He says ye are a lord," said she;
"I dinna ken, an' I dinna care; but
ye're a gentleman, I daur say, and a
kind heart ye hae."

"And ye'll never be a grain the
poorer for the siller ye hae gien me;
for he that giveth to the poor leaveth
to the Lord."

Then she began to glow.

"But it's no your siller, dinna
think it—na, lad, na! Oh, fine I ken
chink!" of the chaffinch as he busies
himself ever near and nearer the
door is a heartening sound. It grows
more conversational as the days
pass, until in gale or snow it is
become a veritable range of question
and answer.

"Please," says the little note.
"Water?" we ask, "Dinner?" put-
ting out a handful of crumbs.

"Tweet," pipes the pretty voice
that all the while preparing half a
dozen more remarks with which to
remind us of our privileges when
dusk falls unexpectedly, or the night
has proved too rough for a small
bird's equanimity.

Already there are persistent feet
at door and window, small tracks
from wild places towards the apilled
grain of the bins, continuous voices
at our ears and heart. Soon we shall
be besieged by furred and feathered
friends. Let us remember the har-
vest fields and the days of ingather-
ing, the rick-yards and attic floor, the
warm byre and sheltered fold, the
dried petals of June that still breathe
sweetness in the corner of the living
room—and remember too that it has
been written, "Thou shalt not wholly
reap the corners of thy field."

D. T.

November Oaks

Thrashing over,
Soon the patient work of storing
Will begin.
The brawny oak,
Like the harvester, ready for new
season.

Drops off the binding clothes
And stretches bare, snowy arms.
The reaper, leaving toil at dusk,
Turns to the home-light
And evening's quiet.

Or tranquility
Of the oak regard the promise
Beneath November moon.

JULIA COGSWELL FRANKLIN.



Flower Girls of Nice.

Copyright by C. Dellus, Nice

Andelig årsak

Oversættelse af den engelske artikel i Kristen Videnskab som findes på denne side

"Messieurs et Dames, les fleurs, les
Jolies fleurs!"
Maidens of Nice, what do your
Roses full crimson as the cloth of
Tyre
Brought to these shores two thousand
years ago;
Jonquils from gardens where the
Pondering the mysteries with their
searching minds;
Lilacs from closes where their
maidens talked,
Their voices fluting on the languor-
ous winds.

Sprays of mimosa, brazen as the
helms
Of Roman cohorts marching from the
war,
Golden as coins of Midas' fabled
realms;
Violets like purple nights pierced
with bright stars.

Maidens of Nice, what makes my
heart so stir?
"Messieurs et Dames, les fleurs, les
jolies fleurs!"
CHARLES GRENVILLE WILSON.

Shakespeare's Songs

Yet with all his heart and humour
he delighted in "silly sooth" and to
sing as "temporarily as a black-
cap or thrush. Creature of the folk
as he assuredly was, whatever his
confirmed views of the mob may have
been, whenever he quoted bits of
songs and ballads already "old coyned
gold," he chose always "the most
popular and best known." Even his
doggerel bears his hallmark, and is
also, as characteristically, now
Puck's... now Bottom's... now
Puck's... and now Thisbe's...

In brief, Shakespeare's songs were
of his own genus, though of a score
of species. They can be recognized
(if the ear be sensitive enough), by
the choice and sequence and in-
flexion and melody and harmonics of
his words—by his technique. This
indeed, his verbal quality, is one un-
usually, largely, a test of a writer's sin-
cerity. Like good metal, like fine
glass, the Songs ring true.

While then enjoying the Songs in
the reading as their maker, joyed in
their making, it is well to remember
that while, down to the very least
of them, they are what they are—
nothing more and nothing less, and
for the most part exceedingly reli-
cious concerning the fundamental
work that went to their exquisitely
complicated workmanship—they are
also, like Hamlet, like Macbeth, like
Falstaff, Iago, Prospero, Imogen,
Miranda and their seven hundred
odd Play-mates, together with the
whole imaginative universe in which
they had their being, emphatically
his work, and his work only—Shake-
speare's.—WALTER DE LA MARE, in In-
troduction to "The Shakespeare
Songs," Edited by TUCKER BROOKE.

He stood on the high ground of
her low estate, and her afflictions—
and demanded of their Creator to
bless the fellow-creature that had
come to her aid and consolation.

This woman had suffered to the
limits of endurance; yesterday she
had said, "Surely the Almighty does
na see me at these years!"
So now she blessed him.

"And a fair wind to your ship,"
cried she, "and the storms are ten
miles to leeward of her."

Many happy days, "an weel spent,"
she wished him.

"His love should love him dearly,
or a better take her place."
"Health to his side by day; sleep
to his pillow by night."

A thousand good wishes came, like
a torrent of fire, from her lips, with
a power that eclipsed his dreams of
human eloquence; and then, chang-
ing in a moment from the thunder of
a Pythoness to the tender music of
some poetess mother, she ended—
"An' oh, my bonny, bonny lad,
may ye be wi' the rich upon the airth
a' your days—and 'twix the pair in the
world to come!"

His Lordship's tongue refused him
the thin phrases of society.
"Farewell for the present," said
he, and he went quietly away.—From
"Christine Johnstone," by CHARLES
READ.

Wild Rose

We went by a flushed wild rose
To where the rare musk mallow blows,
And near and far earth's colouring
Seemed at that hour itself to sing.

For little rolling hills were bright
And lovely in the June sunlight,
With steeped vetch, with trefail bold
And ladies' slippers' clustered gold.

Silent the birds, though on the loam
The yellow-hammers' splash of chrome;
We heard no wind—only the sound
Of colour, faint, and yet profound.

—PARCY RIPLEY, in The Sunday Times (London).

Spiritual Causation

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BEFORE mankind can obey Christ
Jesus' admonition, "Be ye there-
fore perfect, even as your Father
which in heaven is perfect," a
knowledge of man's spiritual origin is
requisite. In the Sermon on the Mount
—that incomparably beautiful pat-
tern for the fashioning of a Godlike
life, which even the world acknowl-
edges as containing the highest ethics
—the master Christian sets forth in
detail how his true followers should
deport themselves. Had he not, how-
ever, also brought out the fact that
the children of the perfect Father
must of necessity be perfect, little
hope of ever attaining to such an
ideal could be entertained. Even so
the high standard presented in the
Sermon on the Mount has generally
been considered too transcendental,
especially in view of the Psalmist's
statement, "There is none that doeth
good, no, not one," a statement which
has seemed to be more firmly im-
bedded in human thought than are
the words of Christ Jesus quoted
above. Here it is necessary to dis-
tinguish between so-called mortal
man, to whom the Psalmist refers,
and the real spiritual man, whom
Jesus so clearly behest.

Mortal experience testifies of nega-
tive qualities, such as helplessness,
insufficiency, incompleteness, imper-
fection, incapability, in short, lack
and want in every direction; so much
so, that many a thinker has in be-
wildered questioning whether man-
kind, apparently at the mercy of
every earthly circumstance, could be
man whom the Scriptures declare to
be created in the image and likeness
of God. And this is precisely the crux
of the problem, because misapprehen-
sion of what constitutes man con-
founds the issue.

With her clear insight into spiri-
tual truth, Mrs. Eddy, referring
to this point on page 286 of the
Christian Science textbook, "Science
and Health with Key to the Scrip-
tures," writes: "Physical causation
was put aside from first to last by
this original man, Jesus. He knew
that the divine Principle, Love, cre-
ates and governs all that is real,"
and because he never for a moment
lost sight of the spiritual origin of
man, as created by God, and by Him
declared to be good, Christ Jesus
could lay down those wonderful rules
of conduct in the Sermon on the
Mount and expect his followers,

through their understanding of the
real spiritual man, to demonstrate
them. The Apostle John reports the
Master as saying: "What and if ye
shall see the Son of man ascend up
where he was before? It is the
spirit that quickeneth; the flesh
profiteth nothing." Mar not this in-
spired teacher have sought to convey
to his disciples that he intended them
to grasp the truth of man's spiritual
origin? Since the general belief in
man as material has made for so
much imperfection, will not the res-
toration in human consciousness of
the true concept of man's spiritual,
divine sonship make possible a per-
fected life, here and now?

What will the realization of man's
unchanged spiritual birthright and
dominion as the image of God ac-
complish for mankind? This it will
free the human consciousness from
the supposition of a fleshly heritage
of untoward physical and moral
conditions, for these beliefs are ban-
ished by realizing spiritual man's
heritage of good. On this point we
have the illuminating statement by
Mrs. Eddy (ibid., p. 238), "Heredit-
ity is a prolific subject for mortal belief
to pin theories upon; but if we learn
that nothing is real but the right, we
shall have no dangerous inheritances,
and fleshly ills will disappear." Here,
then, is another instance wherein
knowledge of the truth makes one
free, in accordance with the Saviour's
promise.

It therefore behooves all who de-
sire to profit by this truth, prayer-
fully to seek to realize that God is
the only author of man. So relief may
be experienced from the results of
belief in a supposititious material
origin, with its legacy of hampering
proclivities and supposed hereditary
traits. And thus it may be proved
that so-called laws of sin, disease,
or death cannot be handed down to
posterity, and that all afflictions
traceable to these erroneously called
laws can be healed through a clear
understanding of the truth as taught
in Christian Science.

The following calmly convincing
statement from the aforementioned
volume (p. 178) by Mary Baker Eddy,
the Discoverer and Founder of Chris-
tian Science, has been often proved
in the healing practice based on this
teaching: "Perhaps an adult has a
deformity produced prior to his birth
by the fright of his mother. When
wrested from human belief and based
on Science or the divine Mind, to
which all things are possible, that
chronic case is not difficult to cure."
Gratitude for the revelation of this
practical truth establishes receptivity
in human consciousness. Thereby
freedom from material handicap may
be won through a clear realization
that there is one perfect spiritual
cause.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian)

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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BOSTON, U. S. A.

CANA. Described by RICHARD BAIRD.

Industry Expected to Benefit by Release of Capital Tied Up in Stock Market

(Continued from Page 1)

Dollar Steamship Line

By ROBERT DOLLAR

On this Pacific coast I cannot see that the stock speculation in Wall Street has affected us at all. Business in this part of the United States is going on as usual, which is satisfactory.

Marshall Field & Co.

By JAMES SIMPSON, President

We do not see any signs of a business let-up. The consumer is still buying as before the stock market depression. We have been watching our sales very carefully since that time, and find that our sales have kept up and are substantially equal to those of a year ago for the period. For the year to date we are well ahead of the business of last year. This is recorded in the sales of both our retail store and the Davis store.

We do not find any evidence to disturb our confidence in the soundness of business. The country is as rich today as it was two months ago. We believe that the stock market drop has had a tendency to turn people back to legitimate business and away from speculation.

There have been no cancellations of space for the Furniture Mart which we are building, and which will be the largest store in the world. We are also pushing ahead with plans for manufacturing plants in North Carolina and Virginia.

Associated Gas & Electric System

The largest gas and electric output for any October in the history of the Associated System has just been reported with no retardation in sight.

The 30,000,000 families in the United States continue to eat, dress and live. They are not buying less, and they are not buying more. They continue to do so because they continue to work, earn and spend as much, if not more, than ever before.

Employment in the country as a whole is normal. People are earning, and their earnings are high. Business is sound. Earnings are ample for dividend and interest obligations. In fact, many companies are currently announcing increases in dividends.

People are using more electricity and gas, more telephones, more automobiles—more of nearly everything than ever before. The utility industry is exceeding all past records.

National Cash Register Co.

By F. B. PATTERSON, President

Referring your telegram of the eighteenth inst. during October we secured more orders, both in this country and overseas, than had ever been secured in any previous month. Increase in orders received in our European business was 54 per cent in excess of any previous month. Our overseas business is approaching 50 per cent of our total sales. Outlook for overseas business for balance of year and for 1930 is very favorable.

We anticipate in 1930 that our export business will for first time exceed our domestic business. Our business in this country on basis of orders taken has shown very substantial increase during October and during November continues to show satisfactory conditions. Our plants both in the country and abroad are running at highest capacity.

As yet we do not see any change in business situation. Our business is continuing to expand and we look forward to closing of our most profitable year and to a larger year in 1930.

O. D. Baker Co.

By W. R. WASHBURN, President

The business of this company is running well ahead of last year and the earnings are correspondingly satisfactory. The flow of incoming orders has been very steady this month, which promises to be greater than the corresponding month a year ago.

There have been no cancellations during this month, which would indicate that the happenings on the stock market have had no noticeable effect upon our business. The upholstered furniture business of the S. Barille Manufacturing Company, under the same management, is having one of the best months in its history and has been free from any cancellations this month.

The United States Department of Labor

By ROBERT CARL WHITE, Assistant Secretary

The survey of employment and pay rolls for November has not been received by the Department of Labor. These figures will not be compiled and available before Dec. 14. The figures as of Oct. 5, which were before the recent stock market excitement, show a very slight increase in employment as against September, but a very considerable increase in employment as against October of last year. Notwithstanding the recent flurry in stocks, business as a whole is shown to be fundamentally sound.

Boston Real Estate Exchange

By HAROLD E. MASON, President

The recent debacle in the stock market emphasizes the security and stability of real estate investments. We hear a good deal about the loss of "paper profits," as if such were of no importance. As part of the billions of dollars of

shrinkage in market prices has not been from "paper profits" but rather an actual loss of hard earned savings of a lifetime. This loss was not due to any change in fundamentals—nothing went amiss with the world in any 24 hours to affect real values.

Our savings banks, according to last published reports, held mortgages amounting to \$1,152,014,068 and real estate taken by foreclosure was only about one-third of 1 per cent of this vast sum. This percentage represents a maximum more than double that of a year before.

The man who puts money into real estate may be investing, he may be speculating or he may develop the property and thus create added value. But as an investment real estate is second to none. Money expended with reasonable wisdom in acquiring what may fairly be called investment properties in any growing center of cities or towns is practically certain to produce a fair return and a satisfactory increase in value over a term of years.

The Sherman Corporation

By JOHN F. SHERMAN, Chairman

Orders have been in encouraging volume, we find. Just as one example, unfilled orders for steam locomotives are over 300 per cent ahead of last year.

There never was less real occasion for concern over the general outlook. Within recent years, industrial and commercial companies have cut wastes in production and distribution. Industry is carrying very little deadwood. Commodity prices have not gone up. Merchandise stocks have not accumulated. The productive efficiency of individual employees is at the highest level in our industrial history.

Forethoughtful companies have invested millions in research. The results of this vast research activity are beginning to be felt. The machinery for advertising and distributing goods is more efficient today than ever.

In fact, the Sherman Corporation with hundreds of companies throughout the United States and Canada convince us that we are just on the threshold of great developments. With capital now released from stock market operations and with money easier, industrial companies should carry through rehabilitation and expansion programs and purchase needed new equipment. We have been associated with numerous enterprises whose development has been retarded because of the desire of people to send their money to Wall Street.

Legitimate businesses which will put their houses in order and apply themselves to intensified effort in economic production and intelligent progressive merchandising have nothing to fear from the effects of the stock market debacle.

Packard Motor Car Co.

By ALVAN MACALEY, President

It is a fact that the automotive industry is not working at its full capacity. During the first nine months of 1929 the industry exceeded any business it ever before had done in a whole year. Because of this tremendous volume the present drop in stock prices is seasonal normal seems a larger recession than it actually is.

In considering the status of the industry it might be well to measure business for the whole year rather than divide it into two periods, the first nine months and the last quarter we are now in. When the year has been finished it will be found we had the most successful season in history.

After it had been rushing along for nine months trying to keep up with the biggest demand it had ever had, the industry had a natural seasonal slowing down which it had been fully anticipated must occur. This tapering off in production of new cars, by chance, came concurrently with events in the stock market. The industry would have had to slow down if the stock market break had never occurred. That this is true is proven by the fact that curtailment of production had started before the market had even begun to weaken.

Everyone in the industry is asked, "What of the future?" If one will but pause to think he will realize that the country is as committed to motorcars for personal transportation as it is to shoes. This country and the rest of the world has got to have automobiles. They are not a luxury and have not been for years. They are as necessary now as clothing or homes in which to live. As long as this remains so, or until some other, now altogether unforeseen mode of personal transportation becomes available, we need have no fear of the future of the motorcar industry.

As to the immediate future, conditions look healthy for a good business in 1930. Stocks of used cars which were built up in the hands of distributing organizations through the tremendous new car business of the first nine months of the year are being cleared away and new car stocks are being reduced. Next spring, as a result, may catch the industry with the demand for cars exceeding depleted stocks. Only a normal business conditions will be necessary to bring about this situation.

Everyone seems to agree that general business has not been harmed seriously, and that business may be normal in the spring. Many of the country's best minds can see in the situation the release of a tremendous volume of credit, formerly held for speculation, for carrying on a vast amount of productive work.

Geo. E. Keith Co.

By GEO. H. LEACH, Vice-President

We appreciate and commend this effort on your part to allay unnecessary fear because of recent

happenings in the stock market. It is natural that we would cooperate in so far as we may.

We have just written to all of our larger distributors... speaking of the 4 per cent volume increase in sales for October, the better net, and our own good operations of the last few months. Under ordinary circumstances the retail and manufacturing shoe business should be most optimistic about the future. Under present circumstances which many term "extraordinary," we still have confidence and we also have the courage to express an opinion, even though there are many such, and of all hues.

This tremendous market slump has had some effect upon general business, and will have more before things are straightened out. Yet they will straighten out, for the trouble started in the stock market was in no sense among business concerns, big or little, even among those whose names appear in the stock market list. It is altogether a matter of purchasing power which in turn involves ability of the manufacturer to sell employment, wages and, back of all, confidence.

Beyond that we can add that stocks in retail stores are in control; that we can see nothing in the raw material or labor markets to threaten a drop in shoe prices, and we look for ordinary business after a little and through 1930.

Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.

By ERNEST N. HOOD, Treasurer

In compliance with your telegram of Nov. 18, we send you here with a short statement of our opinion as to the outlook for business in the immediate future.

Stock market calamity sure to have far reaching effect on business. Think this effect will be more in the nature of a period of hesitation than severe depression. We are manufacturers of Pequot sheets and pillow cases and in our own business have had no cancellations.

In fact, new business in the last three weeks while limited to nervousness has covered our production which we are holding down to a little less than normal.

We believe stocks in our line are not excessive in the hands of the manufacturers and that wholesale and retailers' stocks are low.

With commodity prices reasonable, credit in ample supply at moderate rates and with public agencies under the wise leadership of President Hoover disposed to help, we expect a prompt recovery in general business.

International Paper & Power Co.

By A. R. GRAUSTEIN, President

In reply to your telegram of Nov. 14, the International Paper & Power Company contemplates no change in its general plans for 1930. Its construction program, principally in power development, will be continued to meet growing needs.

The company entered the last quarter of 1929 in excellent condition, with no bank debt and with net quick assets of \$50,875,000, of which nearly \$14,000,000 was cash. Inventories are normal for this time of the year. The company's sales position both in power and paper has never been better.

There seems no reason to doubt that growth in electric power consumption will be continued during the year 1930. The consumption of newsprint in the United States for the first 10 months of 1929 showed an increase of approximately 7 1/2 per cent over the same period in 1928, and while the present record breaking consumption may not hold during the first half of 1930, the year, as a whole, should compare favorably with 1929.

Results of the general policy, initiated in 1925, of developing independent producing paper and power properties and reorganizing paper producing properties for increased efficiency and economy of operation, are beginning to appear in our company's earnings. Indicated profits for the last quarter of 1929 and for the year 1930 are at a rate substantially above the rate of the first three quarters of 1929.

First National Stores, Inc.

By AUGUSTUS F. GOODWIN, Chairman

Our sales for October were 44 per cent ahead of a year ago. This increase is also being maintained during the last three weeks, when new high records were made, both as to total sales and per store sales. Our earnings for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1929, were \$1.51 per share on the common stock, compared with 92 cents per share at the same period a year ago. Our company is in strong financial condition, and is carrying out, with no cessations whatever, all of its extensive developments planned.

We have confidence in the stability of our country; in the soundness of our financial institutions; and American industry in general, and especially the chain food distribution field. This is a time for sane thinking, courageous action and confidence and as far as this company is concerned—and history bears this out—periods of temporary depression do not affect its earning power; in fact, an improvement is more apt to be experienced, because of the very nature of our business.

Middlewest Utilities Co.

By MARTIN J. INSULL, President

Business conditions with us are fine. We are spending a great deal of money to meet the demands for service. We have made no cancellations. There has not been the slightest change in our construction budget. With the Midwestwest, Utilities it is very large, running

as high as \$70,000,000 a year. We have made no change in it. Every thing is running along with us on a normal basis.

In a letter to stockholders, we announced the recapitalization of the company, constituting one of the largest financial transactions of a corporation having its headquarters in Chicago, had been successfully completed on Nov. 15 in the face of conditions in the stock market. The refinancing plan involved the sale of around \$95,000,000 of additional common stock and retirement or exchange of about \$135,000,000 of preferred stock.

The financial set-up of the company is of the soundest, its various operating properties are in a high state of efficiency, and their earnings are continuously increasing. Operating organizations of this company employ more than 4000 communities in 29 states.

U. S. Department of Commerce

By DR. JULIUS KLEIN, Assistant Secretary

The stock market is not the principal barometer of business. Because of the decided improvement in statistical services, not only by the Government but on the part of industry, and the vastly increased appreciation on the part of the business man generally as to the importance of firmly established indices in judging business conditions, spectacular ups and downs in the stock market are now only one of many factors to be considered. I wish to point out that conditions in the great mass of economic activities on which the well-being of the great majority of us depends are fundamentally sound.

The underlying cause of the advance in stock market values was the expansion business and improvements in standards of living, and while this advance was not sufficient to warrant the peaks of stock prices which actually developed in all cases, it is the fact that production of goods and services in the United States have steadily increased and are likely to continue to increase if measured in long-time trends.

There have been a growing efficiency of production, steady spread of education and a development of natural scientific research which have all had a part in the development of the prosperity which the country has enjoyed. President Hoover has said that "the fundamental business of the country, that is, production and distribution of commodities, is on a sound and prosperous basis," and there are self-evident proofs of this statement to be found in half a dozen major business indices at the present time.

For example, inventories are less and forward orders are higher than a year ago. The price of commodities has remained steady. Even while the price of stocks were rising to new peaks, the prices of goods and services have either remained stationary or have gone down. The foregoing favorable factors are just the reverse of the industrial conditions usually preceding a business depression.

Then again, per capita production has steadily risen throughout the decade. Striking as it is to recall, the figures show increases in such production of 25 to 40 per cent since 1919 to the present; and from 50 to 75 per cent since 1900. Another major factor in business stability—perhaps the most important—is purchasing power. What is purchasing power? It is compounded of such major elements as the wages of workers, salaries of professional men and women and profits of merchants and farmers. These factors have not been affected by the deflation of the stock market. It is estimated that 95 per cent of our population have incomes undiminished by the events of the stock market, and there is no reason why they should reduce purchase of commodities.

Many of the business depressions of the past have been primarily psychological and could have been avoided or minimized if the business men and masses of the people had had the proper confidence in themselves. But today the general public understands better than it has at any time in the past the fundamental factors which go to make for national prosperity and the long term trends of economic life which continue despite superficial surface fluctuations.

American Ice Co.

By CHARLES C. SMALL, President

It is well known that the ice industry is not likely to be affected

will take November far ahead of the same period last year. We are not looking to the contrary feel that the recent house cleaning has been an excellent thing for business. We contemplate no curtailment of sales effort or advertising appropriations for the coming year.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.

By GEORGE M. SHRIVER, Senior Vice-President

During the first 10 months of the present year the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company's business was about 5 per cent greater than during the same period in the previous year. During the latter part of October and early November there has been a diminution in the freight business being handled.

To what extent this falling off in the traffic carried by the Baltimore & Ohio Company is due to the very marked deflation in security values or prices, I am unable to say, but I am inclined to think that it is due in some degree at least to that fact. Whether the decrease will become greater in comparison with last year as time goes on, I am unable to say, but there are reasons for at least hoping that that may not be the case.

Some of our crops as reported today show a slight decrease in volume compared with last year; it may in truth be said that our crops as a whole have been generally satisfactory. We have had no epidemics and no great disasters as a nation, nor are we threatened with anything of that sort at the present time.

It must undoubtedly be a fact that the actual wealth of the Nation is greater today than ever before and substantially greater than it was at the end of the war, because each year within that period we have been producing as a nation much more than we were able to consume and nothing has happened to reduce or in any way affect our productive capacity.

Inasmuch as it is generally believed that the present condition has been caused in large measure by an unreasonable fear concerning what might happen, and is not due to any actual threatened disaster to the Nation, it seems reasonable that as soon as fears can be allayed, conditions ought to mend.

The efforts which we are told President Hoover and his advisers are making to allay any unjustified fear ought to have a helpful and stimulating effect upon the general situation. We cannot, of course, be certain about anything concerning the future, nevertheless it seems to me that there is more basis for optimism than there is for pessimism in the present outlook as I see it.

Beech Nut Packing Co.

By BARTLETT ARKELL, President

The business of the Beech Nut Packing Company is in the best condition since it started in 1891. Its sales for the first nine months period were greater, and its profits were larger, than those of the same period last year. Its stock of raw materials is satisfactory for this continued good business and purchased at satisfactory prices. We have had no cancellations of orders. We owe no money and are confident of satisfactory business. To obtain that result we shall only work a little harder.

Vacuum Oil Co.

By GEORGE P. WHALEY, President

Answering your telegram of the 14th, I regret demands on my time at present prevent more lengthy response than that the outlook generally for the petroleum industry as a whole appears to me to be excellent, which applies equally to my own company's prospects.

American Ice Co.

By CHARLES C. SMALL, President

It is well known that the ice industry is not likely to be affected

Drink PUREOXIA

Kelvinator Corp.
By C. W. MASON, President

Referring to your wire of the sixteenth I have this morning returned from a five-weeks trip to the coast covering all Pacific coast cities as well as Southwestern, including Texas, Oklahoma and Missouri. Was in Colorado Springs the day of the break in New York market.

As a result of careful check of our outlets in these territories we will not change our quota allotments in our budgets for these particular territories. These markets apparently contain very few speculators in stocks.

You will be interested in knowing that we have not received any cancellations from distributors or dealers in any part of the country on account of recent market break. Electric refrigeration in no sense of the word can be considered a luxury. Buying public is regarding it as an economy and an investment paying excellent returns. Our shipments for October and November to date are 43 per cent ahead of last year. Current orders are running 50 per cent ahead of last year. We feel that readjustment in security prices will not seriously affect our business.

Parker Pen Co.

By GEORGE S. PARKER, President

Our business for the year shows substantial gains over the previous year in both volume and profits. First half of November as compared with November, 1928, showed slight falling off. New orders are coming in greater volume which, if kept up in the same proportion,

adversely by the stock market upheaval. Our own company is experiencing the best year in its history in tons of ice sold and in net income.

General Mills, Inc.

By D. D. DAVIS, Vice-President and Treasurer

The recent collapse of values in the securities market, perhaps originally initiated by foreign withdrawals, confirms again the conviction that we are now more than ever susceptible to world-wide influence.

Uncontrolled and hysterical selling has no doubt transferred huge sums from speculative channels to availability for more constructive enterprises, and while there may be a further liquidation, soundly financed, well organized industrial operations, engaged in basic requirements, should continue in an orderly and profitable manner.

In such times as these the conservative flour milling companies, dealing as they do in an essential commodity, should be but little influenced by the results of widely fluctuating stock markets. It would seem that our job continues to be that of rendering the maximum benefit to the consumer, performed for a fair profit commensurate with the capital risks involved and the worthiness and character of the services which are rendered.

Now is the time to have the faith in our industry and our individual companies, and realize the value of the many years of successful operation in equipping us to adequately meet the problems of the future.

John Hancock Life Ins. Co.

By WALTON L. CROCKER, President

The John Hancock had a successful year of business, having written \$636,698,805 for 10 months of 1929, or an increase of 20.03 per cent over the corresponding period for 1928. There is no present indication of slowing up of new insurance.

The lapse conditions are normal. There has been a considerable increase in policy loans in the last few days, as well as an active demand for real estate loans. The John Hancock has loaned \$19,555,000 on city property and \$11,536,430 on farm property, and has purchased other securities to the amount of \$17,557,520 during the 10 months. There is little, if any, evidence of a slowing up tendency in home building. The John Hancock carries loans on more than \$850 separate homes.

No definite evidence has developed anywhere along our line as yet of straitened conditions or of business recession, although there is no doubt that some of these conditions exist in certain lines and sections.

15 Reasons Advanced for Nation's Confidence

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — J. D. Cunningham, president of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, is making a series of addresses in Illinois cities this week designed to reassure industry and business as to the soundness of current economic conditions. He has listed 15 reasons for the maintenance of confidence.

E. J. Buckingham, president of the Illinois Steel Company, which operates the great steel works at Gary, Ind., and steel plants in Illinois, reports that his company's program of expansion is going on as contemplated. It calls for an increase in annual capacity of 2,000,000 tons.

RESERVE BOARD FINDS BUSINESS ON SOLID BASIS

Assures Hoover of Soundness and Looks for Easier Rates for Money

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Business and banking are in a sound condition throughout the 12 districts of the Federal Reserve Board covering the whole United States, members of the board's advisory council have informed President Hoover.

The council also thinks cheaper money will soon be available. This is taken to confirm the report that the Federal Reserve Board will move shortly to reduce the rediscount rates in the other 11 districts from 5 per cent to the 4 1/2 per cent level now authorized in New York.

The special conference of the council was called to meet with members of the Federal Reserve Board and the President in order to strengthen the financial bulwarks of the country's prosperity at the same time that industrial conferences were taking up conditions in the respective trades.

The President is urging his program to maintain existing economic conditions of the two fronts of governmental activity and private activity which are alike dependent upon the financial situation of the country for their success.

Already the Federal Reserve System and the Administration have taken two swift moves to counteract the possible effect of the drop in stock market prices. A huge tax cut has been announced, including incomes both of individuals and corporations, and, second, the New York discount rate has been brought down in two stages to the present 4 1/2 per cent level.

The deflation of the stock market has also resulted in the return from Wall Street to banks all over the Nation of the financial capital which is the need of local industries, thereby giving assurance of abundant capital and a decrease in interest rates.

Trade Adjustment Is Need, Says Leader

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Nothing worse than a "slight readjustment" will follow the recent break in the stock market unless "from senseless fright we all talk ourselves into a more serious fixation," according to John Schumann Jr., president of the General Motors Acceptance Corporation, who visited Chicago for the convention of the National Association of Finance Companies.

Daily reports from branch offices of the company, which finances General Motors dealers in all sections of the country, indicate no present distress, Mr. Schumann said. The current delinquency percentage on installment credits is at the normal seasonal level existing at the same

date last year, he reported, and there are no unusual factors which could be interpreted as cause for alarm.

"One cannot help recognizing some current comment of concern as to the effect of the recent stock market crash upon the liquidity of outstanding installment credits," he continued. "This arises from a too hasty assumption and lack of thorough consideration of the fundamental factors and conditions existing at this time, and a tendency to compare the collapse of a speculative stock market boom to an industrial depression. None of the important elements contributing to or causing previous depressions are now present."

"Manufacturers' inventories are generally low. Cash positions are correspondingly high. Money costs are rapidly declining. Wages and employment scales are undisturbed and there is absolutely no fundamental reason for anything more serious than a very short pause in business to enable it to adjust itself to more normal credit conditions. "While it is, of course, too early to judge the effect of this readjustment upon credits, we do not anticipate any unusual condition outside of some of the metropolitan areas; and such slowing up as may occur, we anticipate to be of very short duration, succeeded by a more normal and healthy condition."

Business Is Sound, Declares Lonsdale

COLUMBUS, O. (AP) — Business conditions are fundamentally sound and the Administration has added further stability to the economic situation by its pledge of a reduction in income taxes, according to a statement made here by John G. Lonsdale, president of the American Bankers Association, at the Ohio Management Conference.

Scores of prominent Ohio business men were attending the conference, called by the Governor, Myers Y. Cooper, to discuss economic questions, including the relationship with the recent stock market crash.

"Perhaps the ultimate effect of the flurry will be a more cautious attitude on the part of business men and individuals," declared Mr. Lonsdale, "but it would seem, judging from basic economic factors, that business will continue to give an excellent account of itself."

"Cheaper money will be available for business advancement," he said. Leaders in the financial and economic world saw an optimistic trend, despite the recent crash of the stock market, in statements preceding the opening session.

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Statements from the following industrial leaders and organizations concerning the present business situation are found in this issue of the Monitor:

F. B. Patterson, Chairman, National Cash Register.
Geo. Shriver, Sr. Vice-President, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.
O. D. Baker Company, Boston.
G. W. Mason, President, Kelvinator Corp.
Howard Cooley, President, Walworth Mfg. Co.
Sherman Corp.
Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.
Associated Gas & Electric System.
Brig.-Gen. W. W. Atterbury, President, Pennsylvania R. R.
Robert Carl White, Assistant Secretary, The United States Department of Labor.
Harold F. Mason, President, Boston Real Estate Exchange.
A. R. Graustein, President, International Paper & Power Co.
Robert Dollar, Dollar S. S. Line.
George P. Whaley, President, Vacuum Oil Co.
Alvan Macauley, President, Packard Motor Car Co.
Martin J. Insull, President, Middle-west Utilities Co.
Charles C. Small, President, American Ice Co.
James Simpson, President, Marshall Field & Co.
Geo. H. Leach, Vice-President, Geo. E. Keith Co.

The following industrial leaders and organizations were quoted in the Monitor published yesterday, Nov. 19:

W. T. Grant, W. T. Grant Co.
Maj.-Gen. James G. Harbord, President, Radio Corporation of America.
A. R. Ludlow, First Vice-President, Air Reduction Co., Inc.
Henry S. Dennison, President, Dennison Manufacturing Co.
Henry D. Sharpe, President, Browne & Sharpe Mfg. Co.
Paul Shoup, President, Southern Pacific Co.
H. A. Scandrett, President, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Co.
H. L. Tinkham, President, W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.
Milton S. Florsheim, Chairman, Florsheim Shoe Co.
W. C. Teagle, President, Standard Oil Co. of N. J.
A. P. Giannini, President, Transamerica Corp.
David R. Forgan, Vice-Chairman, National Bank of the Republic.

And the following industrial and organization leaders were quoted in the November 18 Monitor:

Daniel Willard, President, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.
F. T. Ley, President, Ley & Co., Inc.
F. Edson White, President, Armour & Co.
R. I. Bentley, President, California Packing Corporation.
Edward C. Seubert, President, Standard Oil Co. of Indiana.
George B. Everitt, President, Montgomery Ward & Co.
F. C. Rand, President, International Shoe Co.
Walter Douglas, President, Phelps Dodge Corp.
P. D. Wagoner, President, Underwood Elliott-Fisher Co.
Edward J. Cornish, President, National Lead Co.
W. D. Baldwin, Chairman, Otis Elevator Co.
W. H. Woodin, President, American Car & Foundry Co.
George M. Verity, President, American Rolling Mill Co.
Lewis H. Brown, President, John-Manville Corp.
James A. Dunn, Vice-President, Barnsdall Corp.
Albert G. Milbank, Chairman, The Borden Co.
W. H. Aldridge, President, Texas Gulf Sulphur Co.
Earl D. Babst, Chairman, American Sugar Refining Co.
C. C. Conway, President, Continental Can Co.
P. D. Saylor, President, Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc.
Henry F. Merrill, Manager, Randall & McAllister.
David G. Ong, President, United States Leather Co.
J. L. Kraft, Chairman, Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corp.
George H. Wilcox, Chairman, International Silver Co.
Otto H. Falk, President, Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
American Woolen Co.
R. A. Long, Chairman, Long-Bell Lumber Co.
E. Kent Hubbard, President, Mfrs. Assoc. of Conn., Inc.
A. C. Loring, President, Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.
L. J. Horowitz, Chairman, Thompson-Starrett Co., Inc.
H. T. Parsons, President, F. W. Woolworth Co.
Thomas H. McInerney, President, National Dairy Products Corp.
Frank Melville Jr., Melville Shoe Corp.
F. H. Payne, President, Greenfield Tap & Die Corp.
Col. Winthrop Withington, Chairman, Sparks-Withington Co.
J. C. Penney, J. C. Penney Co.
Julius Kayser & Co.
Hershey Chocolate Corp.
Standish Backus, President, Burroughs Adding Machine Co.
C. R. Palmer, President, Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc.
W. B. Storey, President, Atchafalpa, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad.

PROSPERITY BUILT ON SOLID ROCK

That The Christian Science Monitor's readers be given a correct view of the influence on the entire Nation's business of the recent stock market flurry, the Monitor telegraphed nationally known men in every industry for frank statements of conditions in their companies. Their numerous replies have been fully printed in Monitor issues for November 18, 19 and today.

Everyone who reads these authoritative statements cannot but realize that the recent market fluctuations have no more changed the prosperity level of the Nation than could a bobbing rubber ball move the ocean tides, that American business is today more firmly established than ever before, and that business is progressing toward far greater developments.

Readers thus solidly informed of the true business situations are not likely to be moved by passing stock market fluctuations. Such readers form that choice group of consumers every advertiser seeks.

As far back as last spring, Monitor readers were supplied with authoritative economic in-

formation which enabled them, when these recent market changes came, to interpret them accurately.

From April 14 to May 24, 1929, the Monitor ran a series of articles on causes of and remedies for business depression and unemployment, by William Trufant Foster, director of the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research, and Waddill Catchings, New York banker. Today President Hoover's plan for stabilizing business, now being put into action, follows the trend of those articles.

That series of articles, which gave correct information pertaining to money and investments, also forearmed Monitor readers against a market depression. Guided by an understanding of economic fundamentals, most Monitor readers tend naturally to prefer permanent returns from sound investments, rather than doubtful paper profits from speculations.

Readers thus correctly informed, intelligently support policies that vitally affect the national welfare. Such readers can be depended upon to continue their customary purchases, regardless of temporary market slumps.

The fruit of the Monitor's news policy, followed for years, is a group of readers noted for their confident state of mind. Upon such a state of mind was this country built "in one hundred and fifty years from a colonial outpost to the greatest nation of the globe."* Upon such a state of mind the nation, and every business organization within it, can safely rely for the continuance of sound prosperity.

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*J. C. Penney in the November 18, 1929, Christian Science Monitor.

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.



Who: HERNANDO CORTES.

Where: Spain and Mexico.

When: Fifteenth to sixteenth centuries.

Why famous: A Spanish soldier and explorer, the conqueror of Mexico. Early he studied law at Salamanca, but a life of adventure was more to his taste. For Cortes was a man audacious in everything which he attempted. Serving under Diego Velasquez, Governor of Cuba, Cortes resolved to explore the mainland and exacted an unwilling permission from his superior. The start was made in November, 1518, and, although Velasquez sought almost at once to cancel the expedition, Cortes calmly proceeded. He fancied himself in the rôle of discoverer and conqueror of that fabulous land of wealth and fertility of which the ancient explorers had dreamed.

At first the natives of Mexico were awed into submission by the incredible sight of ships and horses and warriors. The Aztecs took the Spaniards to be gods. Feeling himself on safe ground, Cortes renounced his commission from Velasquez, saw to it that he was elected captain-general of the new colony, founded the city of Vera Cruz, burnt his ships and set out for the interior of the great empire ruled over by Montezuma. He was clever in his handling of the natives, advancing from one village community to the next in the guise of a friendly visitor, taking the part of the weak against the strong. Thus he gained a considerable foothold in the realm of Montezuma.

But later, when the tradition concerning the immortality of the Spaniards had been shattered, there ensued a terrific struggle with Montezuma, a dramatic feature of which was the taking of Mexico City, which rose like a citadel from the center of its salt lake. On July 7, 1520, there was fought a decisive battle which made the Spaniards victors. Subsequently the Emperor Charles V appointed Cortes Governor of Mexico and offered him a proud title; but this was not the end. For Cortes was unwise and cruel in the methods which he chose to consolidate his Mexican conquests. The close of his career was disgrace and frustrated effort. During his later days in Spain he was totally neglected.

In Lighter Vein

Sult versus Overcoat

During the hearing of a case a man began clattering about in the back of the courtroom, pushing over chairs and generally upsetting things.

"Young man," said the judge at length, sternly, to him. "You make a great deal of noise."

"Your honor," came the reply. "I have lost my overcoat, and I am looking for it."

"Well, well," snapped the irate judge, "people often lose whole suits here without half as much disturbance."—*Montreal Star.*



Teacher: "Tommy, if your father could save five shillings a week for two months, what would he have?"

Tommy: "A loudspeaker, a vacuum cleaner, a new suit and more furniture."

The Soft Answer

Father (suddenly entering room where son is supposed to be doing homework): "Do you know you are studying that book upside down?"

Son (with great presence of mind): "I do, and it's very difficult."—*Pearson's.*

An Invitation

Next time you're in the city

Togues we will sup:

I'm on the eighty-seventh floor—

Be sure to look me up!—*Life.*

The Realization

"Did you realize anything from your investment in those gold mines?"

"Yep, I realized that my wife was right."—*Ottawa Evening Gazette.*

Maybe He Will Be

First Crocodile: "I'd love to travel."

Second Crocodile: "You should be a suitcase."—*Chicago Daily News.*

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: Senator Ashurst arose to tell the Senate that the net profits of eight leading steel companies during the last seven years were not \$200,000,000, as previously stated, but \$75,000,000. Oh, well!

Boston Transcript: A plumber in Bavaria made gold out of a piece of lead pipe, so the story goes. Plumbers in this vicinity find working by the hour an easier method.

Chicago Daily News: A commotion can be caused in any crowd by saying in an audible whisper: "One dollar and eighty-eight cents." All women present will look at every other woman's hat.

Detroit News: About where would a fellow have to go these days to get a stone in his shoe?

A Quotation for Today

ARE not all true men that live, or that ever lived, soldiers of the same army, enlisted under heaven's captaincy, to do battle against the same enemy—the empire of darkness and wrong? Why should we mislead one another—fight, not against the enemy, but against ourselves, from mere difference of uniform?—CARLYLE

Odds and Ends

U. S. Gold Production

The production of gold in the United States which averaged about \$92,740,000 for the eight years up to 1928, has steadily declined until in 1928 it was only \$46,155,000 representing practically a 50 per cent decrease.

Purchasing Power

It has been estimated that residents of the United States now spend in the retail stores approximately \$1.23 for each \$1 paid over the counters in 1922.

The Future Automobile

Charles F. Kettering, of the General Motors Corporation, predicts that within 10 years the automobile will safely travel 100 miles an hour, weigh less than 1000 pounds, cost less than \$1000, and cover 80 miles on a gallon of gasoline.

Library Service

According to a report of the American Library Association only 56 per cent of the population of the United States and Canada enjoys library service.

The Children's Corner

Weather on Boston Common

Two little birds one autumn day sat on a tree together. They fluttered about from bough to bough.

And talked about the weather: "The wind is blowing so cold," they said, "it will be awful in the Sunny South. So away they flew to the Sunny South. And there they stayed till spring.

BOSTON COMMON has a great deal of weather. Probably few places have as much. Boston Common is, at different times—and



"Why Don't You Go South, Just as Araminta Does, Fib?" Asked Mr. Scroggins.

Florie acknowledged the compliment by rapidly winking one eye, while the second eye looked straight ahead.

Fib paused in his hopping and, strangely enough, gave thought. "Why should I leave Boston Common?" Fib replied. Like many Bostonians, he answers a question by asking another.

Scroggins scratched his head, pushing his high hat back on his head to do so.

"Well, that's so. That's so," said the old squirrel. "You don't leave Boston Common because you like it. I don't leave Boston Common because I like it. Florie doesn't leave it because—" he stared hard at Florie—"well, why don't you leave it?" he asked.

"Is that an invitation?" said Florie.

"Oh, no," said Scroggins. "No, no." "Making three noes," said Florie.

Fib said: "Araminta goes because she likes only part of our weather." "Hurrumph," said Scroggins. "Yes," he said, "you're right. But it isn't Araminta's fault. She's a First Robin. And if she didn't go South in the winter she couldn't be a First Robin. A First Robin comes back in the Spring. If Araminta didn't go, she couldn't come back." The old squirrel beamed. His two friends seemed to agree, although they said nothing.

"Anyway," said Fib, "I like the Common in all kinds of weather. Don't you, Florie?"

Florie just ruffled her neck feathers and made a noise that sounded as though she just had swallowed something nice.

Singular Plurals

You may find a lone mouse, or a whole nest of mice

But the plural of house is houses, not hie.

If the plural of man is always called men

Why shouldn't the plural of pan be called pen?

The cow in the plural may be cows or kine

But a bow, if repeated, is never called vine.

If you speak of a foot and you show me your feet

And I give you a boot, would a pair be called beets?

If one is a tooth and a whole set are teeth

Why shouldn't the plural of booth be called beeth?

Then the masculine pronouns are he, his and him

But imagine the feminine she, shis and shim!

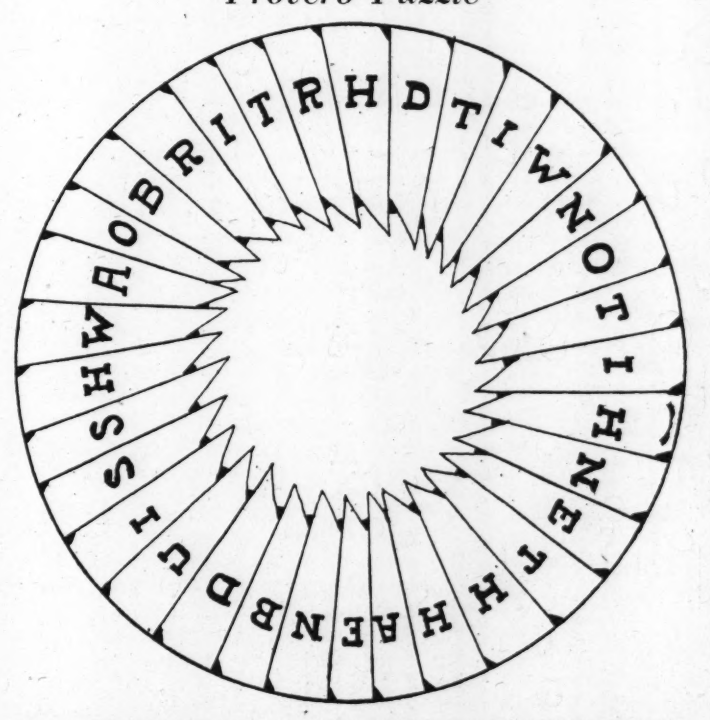
So the English I think, you all will agree,

Is quite as queer as a language can be.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Hidden Country Puzzle: Pan, rug, axe, nut, can, ear (France).

Proverb Puzzle



Here is an Old-Time Proverb, and to Read It You Must Find the Right Letter With Which to Start, and Then Use Each Alternate Letter as You Go Around the Circle Twice.



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Service

Kansas City, Mo.

IT WAS a "limited"—one of those finely appointed trains in whose "on time" performance the management takes commendable pride. Occasions for delay are looked at decidedly askance! The moment of its scheduled departure was very near when a young mother, occupying a seat in the Pullman, arose hurriedly with an expression of dismay and summoned the porter.

"A terrible thing has happened!" she exclaimed. "I had two suit cases, and the wrong one has been checked. I entrusted that duty to the 'red cap' who was assisting me to the train, and he misunderstood me or became confused and checked the one containing the food the baby will need through the day, and brought the other one into the car."

The porter assured her that that was an easy matter to remedy, because as soon as the train started he would go forward to the baggage car and get the needed piece of baggage.

"No," she responded in increasing agitation, "that isn't possible. It will not be on this train. It was checked to a suburban station where this train doesn't stop; that is really my destination, but my friends will meet me in the city and drive me back there."

The porter explained that he saw nothing that might, in these circumstances, be done about it, since the train must leave almost immediately. Just then the conductor came along. Being informed of the situation he acted with a promptness which gave some evidence of why he had risen from the ranks to the charge of so important a train. Arranging that the train should not start meanwhile, he took the young mother's claim check and himself set out to get her property. The errand took him up a flight of stairs to the baggage room, where it was found that the suit case had been sent to a lower floor awaiting train forwarding. Quite 10 minutes elapsed before he bore it triumphantly back—10 minutes which seemed more than precious to the engineer.

"That's all right, ma'am," the conductor said in acknowledgment of the young woman's profuse thanks. "No, don't apologize to me for holding things up. I'd have to apologize to my superiors if they knew we had failed to render any reasonable service. We could to a patron of ours." "And then too," he added with a glance at the infant who had been wholly and trustfully unconscious of the disaster which had been turned from him, "you know we were all babies once."

A Word a Day

Cover

This word, when used as a noun, designates a covering, a shelter which protects and defends. (Cf. Isaiah 4: 5, 6.) As an adjective, it means "hidden, covered over, secret, sheltered, protected," as "the bird hid in a covert nook."

"Cover" came to us in spelling and sense from the Old French *covert*, which in turn came from the Latin *cooperire*, "to cover," being a combination of *co* (for *com*, "together, wholly") and *operire*, "to shut, hide, conceal." The completeness of the protection, the absolute hiding away from harm, indicated by the word, make it a desirable one for more frequent use.

Covert is accented on the first syllable and is pronounced as though spelled *kuv-ert*, *u* sounding as in *up*, *e* as in *maker*.

"I will abide in thy tabernacle forever: I will trust in the covert of thy wings." (Psalm 61: 4.)

THE MONITOR READER

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What book has been openly sold for the first time in history in the streets of Queznan, French Morocco?—*World's Great Capitals*.... 20
2. Who is president of one of the leading universities of the world, at the age of 30?—*News Section*..... 20
3. What new port will be the German terminus of the United States Lines in place of Bremen?—*In the Ship Lanes*..... 20
4. Why are two sinks in the kitchen used by housewives of Stockholm, Sweden?—*Women's Enterprises* Page 20
5. What has happened to the hydrogen atom?—*Odds and Ends*..... 20

Grade Yourself! What Is Your Percentage?

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Food Ships vs. the Peace Pact

AN UNDERCURRENT of ridicule is apparent in the comments of some influential public men and newspapers of Europe upon President Hoover's proposition for freedom of the seas for food ships in time of war. There is apparent an inclination to detect in this suggestion a certain drifting away on the part of the President from the basic proposition set forth by the Briand-Kellogg pact that there should be no more wars. Europe inquires why it is that, after having invited and secured the adherence of practically all the nations of the world to a mutual agreement to renounce war as an instrument of national policy, the President of the United States suddenly turns around and offers a suggestion for humanizing the very wars which have been renounced. Agreeing heartily with his proposition that the starvation of women and children should be abandoned as a weapon of war, the inquiry is made why all other weapons are not naturally abandoned, since war has been outlawed.

Indeed, the President's suggestion, taken with the background afforded by the Briand-Kellogg pact, does lend itself to satire. And yet, after all, reason and common sense have their place in the discussion of international relations. The peace pact, to begin with, did not renounce all wars, but, as its foes vigorously pointed out, left loopholes for wars of self-defense, for wars in the fulfillment of commitments to the League of Nations, for wars in support of the Monroe Doctrine. Even had it renounced all wars, it would still need material implementation before that renunciation could be made effective. The pact needs to be supplemented by the creation of courts of arbitration, conciliation and adjudication of international disputes, or by the universal acceptance of already existing courts. It will need, notwithstanding protests of well-meaning sentimentalists, the establishment of some form of international police force to enforce the decisions of such courts. All this is yet to be accomplished.

The nations of the world may feel today that out of the peace pact may in time proceed such an organization of the world for peace that wars will become unknown. But pending the completion of that organization, it is well that subjects which may lead to international disputes should be settled as far as may be by international agreements. If the whole question of neutral trade in time of war could be determined, and the method of enforcing that international dissension would be measurably removed from the field of controversy. Mr. Hoover's proposition does not go so far as to cover the whole question, but it may be the introduction to a more comprehensive plan.

It deserves, therefore, discussion on its merits, without cynical reference to the question as to whether it is in harmony with the declaration of the United States for the complete renunciation of war. Any discussion which may result in putting public opinion back of this proposition will inevitably produce other implications that will go far to solve the whole question of the freedom of the seas.

Britain's New Journalism

FOUR-COLUMN account of "The Modern Newspaper" in a recent special "Printing Number" of the London Times focuses attention on the tremendous changes in British journalism since the middle of the last century. Among these, two are of transcendent national importance.

The first change is the popularization of the greater part of the daily press. It is a mistake to call this the Americanization of the British press, for the producers of British papers, like those in America, necessarily adopted a more sensational method of appeal when they went out to capture the vast literate public of immature tastes. It is, however, worthy of note that the extreme vulgarization of the "halfpenny press" which shocked Great Britain thirty or even twenty-five years ago has been followed by a tendency to give more accurate and cosmopolitan, though still sensational, day-to-day pictures of the world.

The second change is of more formidable character, and appears likely to raise in a new and more difficult form the old question of the freedom of the press. The Times alludes to it but lightly when it says that "more and more the periodical press of the country has tended, and is still tending, to pass into the hands of a few powerful organizations. Immense power is now concentrated in the hands of a very few rich men." These few men who, in four or five groups, control the greater part of the British daily press, are in the main financiers whose principal interest is often the securing of big dividends from their newspaper properties, and so far as they take an interest in public affairs, that interest tends to be capricious and fluctuating. Newspapers are constantly subject to the menace of sale and purchase, and to as much change in character or purpose as new proprietors may think the public will stand.

Severe limits are thus imposed on the opportunity for free expression of opinion by writers qualified to comment on public affairs. The subjection of opinion to the capricious power of finance threatens the real freedom of the press

no less than it was once threatened by a despotic censorship. It is hardly to be supposed that a tyranny which has been so strenuously resisted in the past will be meekly accepted by the present or coming generations.

The Trial System on Trial

TWO cases which have come into the public prints recently tell more lucidly than would a volume of generalizations what is wrong with criminal justice in the United States.

In one of these, John Pastorello, a Chicago laborer, brought a pickpocket to justice who had evaded the penitentiary while plying his trade for thirty years. But consider what Pastorello went through.

As related in The Christian Science Monitor, he first chased and caught the offender, a man larger than himself. Later he had to resist an offer of \$150 to drop the case. He had to go to court time after time while the defendant obtained continuances and once forfeited bail. Finally he told the judge that if he took any more time from his work he would lose his job. The pickpocket was sentenced, but may appeal.

In the other case, Frank D. Loomis, a Chicago banker who tells his experience in the North American Review, identified a man with a criminal record as having stolen his wallet. He went to court once to have the man held for the grand jury, once to tell his story to the grand jury, and then again five times over a period of three months before the case actually came to trial. Each time there was expenditure of time and taxpayers' money for the serving of summonses.

When the case finally was presented to the jury the defendant did not take the witness stand, so under the statutes no reference could be made to his record as a known pickpocket. Deprived of this information, the jury gave a verdict of acquittal. The defendant's lawyer afterward told Mr. Loomis he had no doubt the man had picked his pocket. But to the jury he declared about "human rights" in the balance against "trivial evidence."

It is little wonder that Mr. Loomis, comparing the pomp and intricacy of court procedure with the way a sensible corporation executive, a bureau of charities or a juvenile court would investigate a case, comes to the conclusion that, "from a practical standpoint, the system seems hopelessly archaic, ineffective, wasteful and stupid."

An International Trustee

FROM the beginning of the Young commission's conference in Paris, it was foreseen that one of its main objects was the establishment of an international bank. There was in this something which appealed to the imagination not only of financiers but also of the general public. Dimly, perhaps, but unerringly, the man in the street has realized the need for some central organization which will co-ordinate the monetary policies of the various countries and provide suitable machinery for fiduciary operations between nation and nation.

The Young commission made specific recommendations which another set of experts meeting in Baden-Baden have now worked out in detail. It is possible that the second Hague conference will modify still more the statutes drafted by the committee, but broadly they are certain to be accepted.

Clearly this bank can exercise no tyranny, nor can it be regarded as an organization which will act as a European bank in opposition to other banks. It may, and probably will, while fulfilling its functions, succeed in encouraging the central banks of different countries to co-operate. It must serve in the capacity of trustee and agent of the governments interested in reparations, receiving, administering, distributing the annuities as paid, and supervising and assisting in the commercialization and mobilization of a portion of the annuities, while generally undertaking international operations arising from these arrangements.

Its capital, 500,000,000 Swiss francs—roughly \$100,000,000—is guaranteed equally by the Bank of England, the Banque de France, the Reichsbank, the Banca d'Italia, the Banque Nationale de Belgique and unnamed Japanese and American banks. A total of 44 per cent of the shares may subsequently be offered to other central banks interested in reparations. The transactions must conform with the policies of the central banks of the participating countries. They comprise the buying and selling of gold, making and obtaining advances and negotiating foreign exchanges. Thus the international movement of funds will be facilitated.

To those who have regarded the bank as a bogey, it is well to point out that it is prohibited from issuing bank notes or granting loans to governments, or acquiring controlling interests in industrial undertakings, or retaining property longer than necessary for its advantageous disposal. Thus every possible objection is plainly met, and no alterations in its charter can be made without the consent of all the governments concerned.

Excellent as is this experiment in internationalism as applied to finances, it is to be criticized, if criticized at all, on the ground of the excessive prudence displayed in the bank's constitution. Yet its organizers have gone as far as is expedient at present. Possibly, as world thought moves more and more in the direction of internationalism, some of the fears and inhibitions which have dictated the restrictions will vanish and a still bolder initiative in financial co-ordination will be taken.

In the meantime the promised establishment of an international bank may be hailed as a highly important step on the right road.

The Quartet Gains Popularity

PEOPLE never were so ready, American concert managers affirm, as they have lately been to plead shortness of funds, and at the same time to turn their wallets inside out to buy tickets for performances that interested them. Purse-strings and fiddle-strings, men and women have proved to possess the wherewithal, and have shown a willingness also to part with it, to hear works of the masters interpreted; and especially compositions in the form known as quartet.

The public in many communities of the United States is found just now listening with

extraordinary zeal to presentations of pieces for two violins, viola and violoncello. For evidence, three European organizations of the first renown, the Roth String Quartet, the London String Quartet and the Lener String Quartet, have begun seasons under the direction of New York bureaus, and they are all reported as doing well.

The managers have put into their schedules for 1929-30 a number of quartet concerts that a few years ago would have been nothing short of folly. The whole thing is the outcome, unquestionably, of the labors of Franz Kneisel, for one, who established string quartet playing long ago in the cities where the groups of visiting instrumentalists are now winning applause for their studies of Mozart, Beethoven, Brahms and Debussy; of Adolfo Betti, for another, who took the Flonzaley Quartet on tour to the same places for twenty-five seasons; and perhaps chiefly of Elizabeth Shurtleff Coolidge, who instituted festivals of chamber music at Pittsfield, Mass., in 1918, and later permanently endowed them at Washington, D. C.

James W. Good

IN THE better sense of the word, James W. Good, Secretary of War, was the best equipped politician in President Hoover's Cabinet. He was a man of a multitude of friendships, and of deep and encyclopedic knowledge of the methods of Congress, where he had served seven terms. Always a useful and hard-working representative; always free from any taint of political scandal, he retired voluntarily from the House of Representatives with the purpose of making his retirement complete so far as public service was concerned.

Devoting himself to the practice of the law, he very speedily built up a large and remunerative business in Chicago and in Washington, and it was to him a decided sacrifice of his personal interests to drop it and take up the cause of Herbert Hoover, then a candidate for the presidential nomination. The two men came from the same part of Iowa, and their long friendship ripened into a deep trust on the part of the President in the man who had been, during the strenuous days of the campaign, his most efficient lieutenant. It was indeed a fact of current knowledge that Mr. Good was the one practical politician who early espoused the Hoover candidacy; and after the nomination the Chicago headquarters, presided over by him, impressed competent observers of political methods as the one bright spot in the rather drab campaign being urged for the Republican nominee.

Secretary Good had not had time to show his mettle as chief of the War Department. But he was there long enough to win, by his kindly, generous, genial spirit, the affections of those associated with him. The Nation, which had a right to expect much of this promising public servant, will regret that his work has been ended so abruptly.

A Football Coach's Victory

PROBABLY no living American has done so much as Amos Alonzo Stagg to implant ideals of wholesome sport and clean living among the schoolboys and college students of the United States. There was a time when Stagg's University of Chicago Maroons were annual competitors for the mythical college football championship. But the University of Chicago has become preponderantly a post-graduate school and its rival colleges have enormously increased in size. The result has been a succession of seasons in which Chicago victories have been few and far between.

A year or so ago there were rumors that a portion of the Chicago alumni, disgruntled by the frequency of Maroon defeats, was beginning to agitate for a change in coaching. But the university authorities paid no attention to the rumblings. At the opening of the present football season Mr. Stagg found himself with the most discouraging looking squad of all his experience. Newspaper writers freely predicted that the Chicago team would not win a single game. Yet the veteran coach has succeeded, in view of the material at his disposal, in turning out one of the most remarkable teams in the country.

It is fine to see Mr. Stagg thus rehabilitated in the eyes of the multitude by the victories of his team. But it is finer to see, in the University of Chicago, an institution that recognizes the importance of the character contribution which such a man makes, so that it keeps him at his post regardless of the scores of football games.

Editorial Notes

The majority for "no license" in Stewarton makes us think of two Scotsmen who met in America for the first time.

"From Scotland," said one to the other. "Gie's yer hand."

They shake. "Which part?" continues the inquirer. "Stewarton," replies the other. "Then gie's yer twa hands. I'm from Stewarton tae."

In Argentina, where all men are compelled by law to vote, a bill to grant the suffrage to literate women has been introduced in Congress. And going beyond a mere contention of equality the preamble declares that "the positions attained by women in recent years show them to be in many ways intellectually superior to men."

With more than one-third of the students at Yale University working their way through that institution and earning a total of \$687,647 last year, overemphasis in athletics was probably not a serious problem for them.

There is one market slump many Americans at this season feel can never go too low, and that is a slump in prices in the turkey market.

One way to realize a paper profit, small though it may be, is to sell the old accumulated papers in the cellar to a junk dealer.

Feeling too big to do the small things often results in being thought too small to tackle the big things when they come along.

The Ingenious Art of Autograph Collecting

THERE are few people of mature years who cannot remember the time when an autograph album was a part of every young person's social equipment. Of course, all one's relatives had to write in it, one's teachers, and a select few of one's schoolmates. That is as far as the fad went with most people, and then the album was relegated to the attic to be brought down in after years when one felt reminiscent.

There were a number, however, who took this autograph craze more seriously, and aspired to the signatures of the great and the near great. Gerald Dillon, who has a splendid collection, tells of one experience he had when a boy of thirteen. He craved the autograph of John Singer Sargent, the painter. He wrote a polite note asking for it. The note was returned without comment. (It is assumed that the boy had inclosed a stamp!) The boy then wrote asking the price of a portrait. This was returned with a footnote: "Does this letter happen to be written by a dear little schoolboy who collects autographs?" Some time later Punch had a cartoon of Sargent's Chelsea home gateway, on which were many notices: "No hawkers," "No bottles," "No dogs," etc. The boy cut this out, pasted it on a sheet of paper, wrote underneath, "What about no autograph albums?" and mailed it to Sargent. This, too, was returned, but on it was written: "You have scored; here goes—John Singer Sargent."

A story is told of another boy who must have dabbled in autographs a bit. This boy was Albert Victor, brother of King George. When he was at school, it happened, as it does with ordinary folks, that he found himself "strapped." He wrote home for money. His grandmother, Queen Victoria, replied with a letter of admonition, but no money. The young prince sold the letter to a dealer for thirty shillings! Incidentally, it may be mentioned that this same letter, at a sale of curios in 1889, brought \$16.

But autograph collecting is really a very ancient pastime. It is on record that one of the Ptolemies bargained with the Athenians, giving them wheat in exchange for the privilege of copying holographs in the handwriting of Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides. It is also on record that he kept the originals and returned the copies!

The Chinese, the Greeks and the Romans are reputed to have possessed large collections. Cicero is said to have been the first authentic collector. Pliny mentions Pompeius Secundus, at whose house he saw autographs of Cicero, Augustine, Virgil, and the Gracchi. Pliny himself, according to report, had a collection valued at \$15,000.

During the barbaric invasions in Europe, autograph collecting did not flourish; but in the early sixteenth century the Bohemian scribes began keeping albums with the signatures of their great hunter friends. Then tourists began collecting the autographs of people they met en tour, often celebrities. John Howells mentions this custom in his "Instructions for Fournelle Trevel," 1642.

Perhaps the first modern collection is that of Loménie de Brienne, Ambassador to Henry IV of France. This collection was later acquired by Louis XIV and by him placed in the royal library. The British Museum collection is well known, its most valuable autograph being that of Shakespeare. It is usually considered that Shakespeare's signature is now unobtainable, only seven originals being in existence. Molière's signature also is very rare, as it is believed that only five are extant.

The finest private collection in England is that of Alfred Morrison, which contains, among other valuable documents, a letter of American Vespucius to his father, and one from Mary Queen of Scots to Henry III of

Notes From Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

THE visit of Waldo Frank to Buenos Aires has been one of the outstanding events of the late winter season. His lectures dealing with life in the United States have been well attended, and the local newspapers have devoted much space to detailed reports of his doings. The accommodation of the lecture hall of the Faculty of Arts, of the University of Buenos Aires, was taxed to its utmost, and at the special lectures given in the Asociacion Amigos del Arte and at the Jockey Club, the enthusiasm of the audience showed clearly how eager the intellectuals of this country are to hear the views of leading men of letters on questions dealing with present-day problems.

Another lecturer in Buenos Aires is M. le Corbusier, the brilliant and, to some, iconoclastic French architect who has been giving a series of talks on his plans for the "city of tomorrow." In his lectures, M. le Corbusier has declared that, while Buenos Aires as it stands now is both ugly and illogical, it has great possibilities, and may some day become one of the leading architectural cities of the world.

The forthcoming marriage of Princess Marie José of Belgium to the Crown Prince of Italy has been commented on with much pleasure by the Argentine press. Prince Humbert of Savoy visited Argentina some five years ago and was rapturously received by the large Italian and Italo-Argentine community in this country. His tall, boyish figure fired the popular imagination, and of the many royal visitors to Argentina during the century he was one of the most welcome. The charm and beauty of the Belgian princess have been commented on here, and there is a general feeling of satisfaction at the marriage.

There is some talk of building two more trans-Andine railways, linking Argentina and Chile. The work of building the lines will be started in all probability this year, the new lines crossing the Andes, one to the north of the existing railway, the other to the south. Thus the northern line will bring about direct communication between the Argentine province of Salta and the Chilean seaport of Antofagasta, while the southern will join the Argentine territory of Neuquen to the Chilean ports south of Santiago. It is thought likely that the work will be finished by the end of 1933.

Smuggling at present would seem to be prevalent, judging by the reports of contraband goods arriving in the country which appear almost daily in the press. Some little while ago an airplane was discovered in the Republic of Uruguay filled with bales of silk destined for clandestine sale in Buenos Aires. The network of canals in the Delta del Paraná, which is only a few hours distant from the capital, is specially favorable to smuggling, and there is no doubt that use of it for such purpose is continually being made. Silk is the favorite article smuggled into the country, and this accounts for the remarkably low prices paid for silk in the innumerable small Syrian shops to be found in certain parts of Buenos Aires.

Silk running is highly profitable and, though much display is made of the captures effected by the coast guards, there is no doubt that there is an almost continuous stream of smuggled silk coming into the country via the Delta, the silk being landed in Uruguay and then shipped to Buenos Aires in fast launches or lateen-sailed fishing boats.

In honor of Thomas Alva Edison, the Comité pro Homenaje a T. A. Edison has made a present to the municipality of Buenos Aires of two lamp-bearing standards to be placed in the center of the city. The standards and lamps have been specially designed by the sculptor, Troiano Troiani, and should prove handsome additions to the city of Buenos Aires. Each standard has five lamps, with a total of 20,000 candle power.

The popular Zoological Gardens where the children of Buenos Aires spend many happy hours, used to possess among other attractions a miniature railway line with a train to scale, on which for a minimum fare the young

France, written six hours before her execution. Benjamin Filion of France and Alex Myer Cohn of Berlin also have fine collections.

In the United States, one of the best, if not the best, is that of Dr. Emmet, now housed in the New York Public Library. It contains one of the most complete sets of signatures of the Declaration of Independence, including the signature of Thomas Lynch. It also contains the signatures of nearly every member of the Continental Congress from 1774 to 1789. Another fine private collection in the United States is that of Mr. Thacher, which contains the signatures of all the monarchs of England from Henry V down, and all the kings of France from Charles V on, most of them in holograph form.

Of course, the rarity of a signature or autograph adds to its value. Among those gems for collectors which have proved hard to find are the autographs of Da Vinci, Raphael, Bach Jr., Glick, Charlotte Corday, Sir Francis Drake, Sir Thomas More, Milton and Burns. In the United States, President Johnson's autograph is very rare, as is that of President Taylor, and Ralph Waldo Emerson's is becoming so. It is believed that there are in existence twenty-nine autographs of Christopher Columbus, but they are all in the hands of his descendants.

One can readily understand the fun of collecting, the joy of the hunter, but what is the attitude of those whose signatures are desired, the victims, so to speak, of the autograph hunter? That, it appears, is a variable quantity! Tennyson, Lang, Huxley, Ruskin and Mark Twain considered collectors a pest. In defense of his own opposition, William Black tells of a man who claimed to be a shipbuilder, and wrote to various celebrities asking permission to name ships after them. Nearly all of them fell into the trap, even Carlyle.

Of course, if celebrities persist in being exclusive and restrictive in regard to specimens of their handwriting—and that is their privilege—collectors must needs resort to finesse. Those who have money can sometimes buy the autographs they desire. It is said that Lord Charles Beresford, Sir Herbert Tree, Dame Ellen Terry and Mme. Bernhardt would sell their autographs in exchange for contributions to their pet charities. But if one is not affluent, then one must exercise one's wits. A story is told of two young women who desired the autograph of G. Bernard Shaw, an autograph which is worth much money! So they wrote Mr. Shaw thus:

Dear Mr. Shaw:
We have a new pig at our house, and we want to name it Bernard Shaw, but we shan't do it without your consent. Do you mind?

The reply came by return mail:

I certainly do.—George Bernard Shaw.

Daniel O'Connell fell into a similar trap when he replied to an amateur collector: "Sir—I'll never send you my autograph.—Daniel O'Connell." It might be questioned whether the fiery O'Connell was as annoyed as he appeared to be! Or was this an Irish "bull"?

When Rudyard Kipling was living in Brattleboro, Vt., he paid his accounts about town, even the smallest, by check. He soon noticed that his bank statement showed a much larger balance than his checkbook, and this continued for several months. The bank could not explain it, and Kipling began to wonder. One day he happened in the office of an attorney friend, and there on the wall was one of his small checks framed! Upon investigation, he found that the local merchants were selling his checks to autograph collectors for considerably more than their face value! Oh, for Kipling's reputation! G. L. M.

visitors could travel through the gardens. Some time ago the Town Council decided to do away with the Lilliputian railway, to the sorrow and dismay of the children, who justly felt that one of the greatest attractions provided by the Zoo had been taken from them. Now, however, the railway has been replaced by twelve tiny motorcars, more in keeping with the times, and as popular as, if not more so than, the train.

La Nacion, in a leading article on this innovation, predicted that the number of automobiles would soon have to be doubled, since they would undoubtedly become the favorite pastime of the Zoo's patrons. There is also in the Zoo a theater for marionette performances, which is also very popular, specially during the winter months and on rainy days.

In the small town of San Antonio del Areco a monument will shortly be unveiled to the memory of Ricardo Güiraldes, the Argentine author, whose novel, "Don Segundo Sombra," is one of the finest examples of modern writing in Argentina. "Don Segundo Sombra" deals with the experiences of a cattleman during the long, happy years on the pampas, camping out under the stars, yarning round the fire while the asado is roasting on the spit over the yellow flame of peach logs, the beauty of the grass lands at dawn, the cry of the plover, and the flight of the flamingo across the pale, morning sky. W. H. Hudson and Cunningham Grahame were undoubtedly Güiraldes' guides, and it is a pity that this remarkable book, so sincere and beautiful, should not have been more widely recognized. The author lived in obscurity, though the book on its appearance was immediately hailed as a masterpiece by the local critics. "Don Segundo Sombra" is a worthy successor to "Martin Fierro" and the verses of Santos Vega, both of which are classics of the pampas.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must reserve sole judgment of their authenticity, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Paying to Keep People Idle"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Just a word about production in reference to your editorial, "Paying to Keep People Idle," appearing in the Monitor of October 14.

It is true, as Mr. Bates says, "All prison production reduces the amount of production outside," if viewed from the basis of that one particular stage, or unit, of production in which certain prisons are engaged.

What about the increase of production necessary; in innumerable other outside units of production, resulting because of the demand for raw and semi-manufactured materials needed to carry on prison production?

Folks should not lose sight of the very fact that the more men there are behind prison walls, the more demand is made upon outside production for materials with which to feed, house, clothe, warm and otherwise care for men behind walls.

If it is true that all prison production reduces the amount of production outside, then it might even be desirable, to a certain class, to encourage more law infraction and larger prisons in order to increase the number of idlers behind prison walls, thus seemingly bettering outside production by reducing the number of outside producers.

When the selfish attitude of outside producers gives place to a more broad-minded viewpoint, and prisons are put on an efficiency production basis, free from exploitation, then, and then only, will this country as a whole be morally and materially benefited by ex-convicts returning to their places in the outside world, better equipped to grapple and compete with existing conditions as they find them.

What is needed behind the walls is to be taught the value of true thinking, based upon the Golden Rule, and when any body of men diligently apply themselves to constructive mental activity, their influence will be beneficially felt and react favorably upon all, be they inside or outside prison walls.

SAN QUENTIN, CALIF.
CARL A. COOK.